

# ARMY

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REGULAR

OCT 21 1918  
UNIV. OF MICH.



# JOURNAL

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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WHOLE NUMBER 2878.

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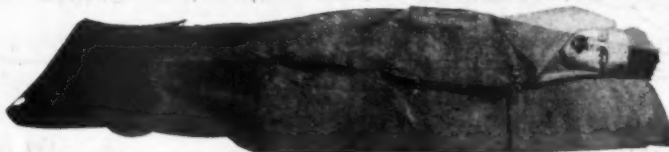
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## THE NAVY.

## MAIL ADDRESSES, VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY.

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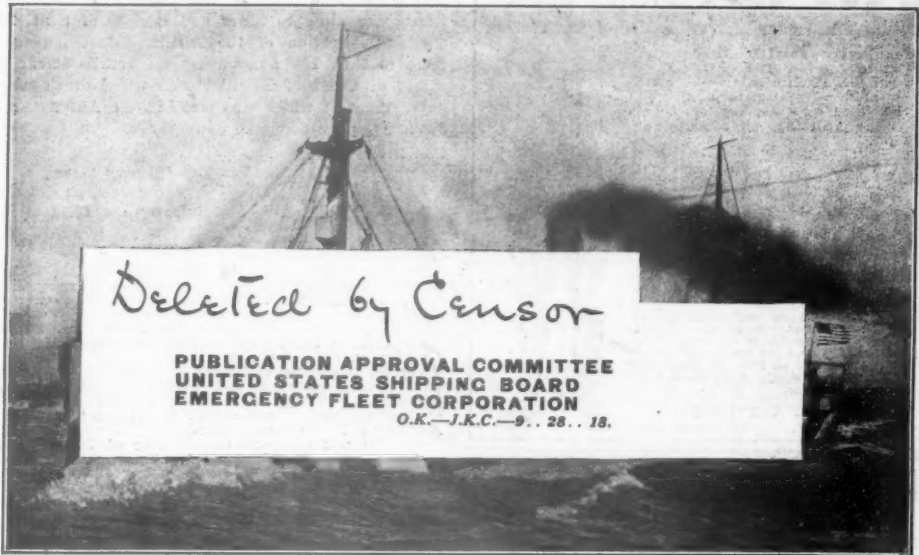
## FIVE MILES IN THE AIR.

Capt. R. W. Schroeder, Air Service, U.S.A., whose altitude record of 28,900 feet made over Dayton, Ohio, on Sept. 18, was recently officially confirmed, has filed a report of this climb with Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics. Captain Schroeder's report, which was made public on Oct. 10, reads:

"In order to take an airplane to a higher altitude than any other pilot in the world, I found that it would require more than one or two attempts. I made three attempts. The first one took me to 24,000 feet, the second to 27,000 feet and the last one to 28,900 feet, but now I feel certain that I can get to 30,000 feet. . . . The cold thin air is one's greatest adversary. First of all, one must make a study of the performances of his motor at these high altitudes. . . . I took off at 1:45 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1918, and made a steady circular climb, passing through clouds at 8,000 feet, 12,000 feet and 16,000 feet. At 20,000 feet, while still climbing in large circles, my goggles became frosted, making it very difficult for me to watch my instruments. When I reached 25,000 feet I noticed the sun growing very dim, I could hardly hear my motor run, and I felt very hungry. The trend of my thought was that it must be getting late, that evening must be coming on, but I was still climbing so thought I might as well stick to it a little longer, for I knew I could reach my ceiling pretty soon, then I should go down and even though it were dark, I could land all right for I made night landings many times before, so I went to talking to myself and this I felt was a good sign to begin taking the oxygen and I did. I was then over 25,000 feet and as soon as I started to inhale the oxygen, the sun grew bright again, my motor began to exhaust so loud that it seemed something must be wrong with it, I was no longer hungry and the day seemed to be a most beautiful one. I felt like singing with sheer joy as I gazed about through the small portion of my goggles which had no frost, due to a drop of oil which had splashed on them from the motor.

"It was wonderful to see the very clear blue sky with the clouds thousands of feet below. The frost on my goggles bothered me very much. At times I had to remove my gloves in order to put the warm palm of my hand on the glass to thaw the frost. I did this about every ten minutes so that I could take the proper readings of the instruments, which I marked down on my data pad. I believe that if my goggles had been better ventilated, they would not have frosted. When I was about 27,000 feet, I had to remove my goggles, as I was unable to keep a steady climb. My hands, by this time, were numb and worried me considerably. The cold, raw air made my eyes water and I was compelled to fly with my head well down inside the cockpit. I kept at it until my oxygen gave out and at that point I noticed my aneroid indicated very nearly 29,000 feet. The thermometer showed thirty-two degrees below zero, centigrade [about twenty-six degrees below zero, Fahrenheit], and the revolutions per minute had dropped from 1,600 to 1,560. This is considered very good. But the lack of oxygen was affecting me, I was beginning to get cross, and I could not understand why I was only 29,000 feet, after climbing for so long a time. I remember that the horizon seemed to be very much out of place, but I felt that I was flying correctly and that I was right and the horizon was wrong.

"About this time the motor quit. I was out of gasoline, so I descended in a large spiral. When I descended to about 20,000 feet, I began to feel much better and realized that the lack of oxygen had affected me. I passed down through the clouds at 16,000 feet and as I remember, it was snowing from these clouds upon the next layer, some 4,000 feet below. I am not positive of this as I may have been affected by the lack of oxygen. I noticed as I descended that the air seemed to be very thick and stuffy, but very nice and warm. I did not see the ground from the time I went up through the clouds above Dayton, Ohio, until I came down through them again at 4,000 feet above Canton, Ohio, over 200 miles from where I started. I was lost, beyond a doubt, with a dead engine over very rough country. I landed O.K. and broke the tip of my propeller, which was standing vertical, when I rolled into a depression in the ground. However, I did not nose over or do any other damage to the plane or myself. I flew back to Dayton with a new propeller."



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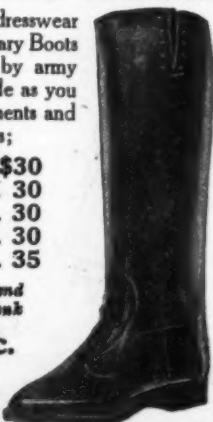
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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE A.E.F.

General Pershing, U.S.A., has issued several important general orders to the American Expeditionary Force, according to Stars and Stripes of Sept. 20, the official publication of the A.E.F. Most important of these is G.O. 150 announcing the establishment of the offices of Chief of Infantry and Chief of Cavalry, announcement of which was made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 64, issue of Sept. 14.

G.O. No. 150.

G.H.Q., American Expeditionary Forces.

France, Sept. 5, 1918.

1.—The offices of Chief of Infantry and Chief of Cavalry, A.E.F., are hereby established.

1. The duties of the Chief of Infantry, A.E.F., are as follows:

(a) The Chief of Infantry is a member of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and acts as advisor on Infantry matters.

(b) He will inspect all Infantry with respect to organization, training, material and equipment, methods, and all other phases affecting efficiency. He will make suitable recommendations to the Chief of Staff, based on these inspections and on study, investigation and experience.

(c) He is responsible for the preparation of all details concerning the instruction and training of Infantry units in accordance with approved training policies. He will inspect all Infantry schools, and submit to the Chief of Staff recommendations in connection therewith.

(d) He will supervise the training of Infantry organizations until they join the tactical units to which assigned.

(e) He will prepare and submit to the Chief of Staff drafts of such Infantry manuals and other purely Infantry literature as may be necessary in the training and employment of Infantry.

Nothing in the foregoing will be construed as in any way limiting or prescribing the powers and responsibilities of the General Staff, as defined by G.O. No. 31, current series, these headquarters.

2. The duties of the Chief of Cavalry, A.E.F., are as follows:

(a) The Chief of Cavalry is a member of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and acts as advisor on Cavalry matters.

(b) He will inspect all Cavalry with respect to organization, training, material and equipment, methods, and all other phases affecting efficiency. He will make suitable recommendations to the Chief of Staff, based on these inspections, and on study, investigation and experience.

(c) He is responsible for the preparation of all details concerning the instruction and training of Cavalry units, in accordance with approved training policies. He will inspect all Cavalry schools and submit to the Chief of Staff recommendations in connection therewith.

(d) He will supervise the training of Cavalry organizations until they join the tactical units to which assigned.

(e) He will prepare and submit to the Chief of Staff drafts of such Cavalry manuals and other purely Cavalry literature as may be necessary in the training and employment of Cavalry. Nothing in the foregoing will be construed as in any way limiting or prescribing the powers and responsibilities of the General Staff, as defined by G.O. No. 31, current series, these headquarters.

By command of General Pershing:

JAMES W. MCANDREW, Chief of Staff.

Official: ROBERT C. DAVIS, Adjutant General

G.O. 151 directs that company commanders immediately carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress passed in May, 1918, permitting the naturalization of aliens who are fighting in the Army of the United States. The procedure has been made simple purposely. Unnaturalized soldiers in the A.E.F. are to become citizens of the United States by simply signing a form. They may become citizens even if they have lived in the United States but a few days before enlisting. Subjects of enemy nations, too, who are considered loyal to the United States may, by the one simple procedure, become as real citizens as if they were born in Pittsburgh instead of in Germany or in Austria. The one paper, to be signed in duplicate, combines all the requirements of the usual naturalization process which takes five years. It combines the petition for naturalization, the affidavit of witnesses and the oath of allegiance. But before he signs his commander must have assured himself that the candidate has fully understood the terms of the step he is taking and that he is sincere in his intention to return to the United States to live after the war. An alien may change his name at the same time he signs the paper by simply making a notation on the margin.

G.O. 152 directs that members of the military police are to wear patches of scarlet cloth under their collar ornaments. The patches are two inches long and one and one-quarter inches wide, rounded at the corners. They are worn on both sides, sewn lengthwise, one inch from each end and midway between the upper and lower edges. Officers wear the bronze letters "U.S." and enlisted men the regulation button insignia "U.S." in the center of the scarlet pieces. The military police have a school at Autun where they receive special training.

According to a bulletin issued from the office of the Chief Surgeon of the A.E.F. in September the term "shell shock" will not be accepted as a diagnosis of disability or death. The bulletin says: "If the medical officer thinks the man has been 'concussed' or is physically exhausted he should say so, and if he thinks the soldier is suffering more from nervousness than from concussion of exhaustion, he should say so by using the terms provided on the nomenclature of diseases or the symbol N.Y.D. followed by 'nervous' in parenthesis." The term "shell shock," it is explained in the bulletin, is not permitted in the British or French armies nor in the armies of the enemy.

### FEW DRUG ADDICTS IN THE ARMY.

In order to counteract the mischievous effect of current rumors concerning the number of drug addicts in the Army and in the population at large a report made to the Military Intelligence Branch of the War Department by the office of the Surgeon General is made public. Statements that at least 1,500,000 persons in the United States are drug addicts; that 1,000,000 such persons are known in their respective communities; and that in New York alone the number of drug addicts between the former draft ages of twenty-one and thirty-one was estimated at 200,000, have been current. It has also been said that men included in the draft subsequently develop the drug habit in order to avoid military service. The records of the Surgeon General's office show that of a total of 990,592 men examined in the draft up to Dec. 31, 1917, a total of 403 were rejected for drug addiction. To these men may be added seventy-six men discharged for drug addictions after induction and enlistment in the Service. The latter number includes National Guard, National Army and Regulars. From the figures given it may be said that there is no evidence in the possession of the War Department to show that there is an excessive use of drugs by enlisted men and officers of the Army. The ratio of rejections from the draft represents one rejection in about 2,500 men.

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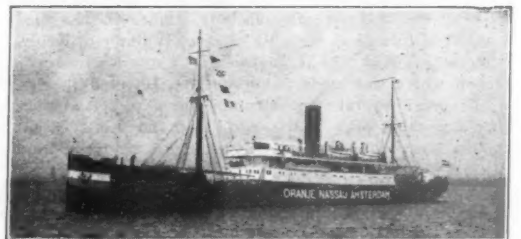


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### HONORS FOR OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

A large list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, for acts of distinguished heroism, to officers of the American Expeditionary Force, was made recently by General Pershing and made public by the War Department Oct. 12. The names of the following officers are given. The names of their home towns appear after the names of their organizations:

Capt. Willis E. Comfort (deceased), 16th Inf. (Kit Carson, Colo.), in action near Soissons July 18. After being severely injured Captain Comfort refused to be evacuated, but energetically led his company forward to its objective and maintained it there until he was mortally wounded.

Capt. George W. Hamilton, 5th Regiment, U.S.M.C. (Washington, D.C.), in action near the Bois de Belleau, Chateau-Thierry, June 6. Captain Hamilton displayed the highest type of courage and leadership when on the first day of the Chateau-Thierry battle his command was under decimating fire of machine guns from the front and both flanks. All of his officers but one and most of his non-commissioned officers having been killed or wounded, he passed up and down his front lines, and by his personal bravery inspired his men to valiant and successful combat under especially difficult conditions.

Capt. George E. McGinnis, 110th Ambulance Co., 103d Sanitary Train (Clarendon, Pa.), in action at Fismette Aug. 9-10. During the night of Aug. 9 Captain McGinnis, with complete disregard of his personal safety made a reconnaissance under fire and located a line of evacuation for ambulances from Fismette and on the morning of Aug. 10, under shell fire, he personally repaired the bridge between Fismes and Fismette, thereby making possible the evacuation of twenty-eight wounded men.

Capt. William Mack, 305th Inf. (Detroit, Mich.), in action on the Vesle river, near Bazoches, Sept. 2. Captain, then 1st Lieutenant Mack volunteered to leave Saint Thibault in broad daylight with another officer and a patrol, of ten men to reconnoiter the enemy's lines. Upon reaching the Vesle river Captain Mack swam across it and arranged a rope by means of which the remainder of the patrol crossed the stream. He divided the patrol and taking five men with him advanced on the village of Bazoches, which was occupied by the enemy. He attacked enemy hiding places in an old house, in which he encountered four Germans. Although under machine gun fire he gained valuable information, having actually penetrated the enemy's advanced posts and with great skill withdrew his patrol. Captain Mack and four of his men were wounded, two mortally.

Lieut. Leonard Cox, 305th Inf. (New York city), in action on the Vesle river, near Bazoches, Sept. 2. Lieutenant Cox left Saint Thibault in broad daylight with another officer and a patrol of ten men to reconnoiter the enemy's positions across the Vesle river. The patrol divided and Lieutenant Cox conducted his half to a chateau in Bazoches, a recognized German post. He entered the yard of the chateau, met parties of the enemy, personally killed two and wounded another, who were firing on members of his patrol, continued his observations, though fired upon by machine guns and with great skill withdrew his patrol under fire without loss, having gained valuable information.

Lieut. John R. Cleland, 28th Inf. (Jacksonville, Fla.), in action near Soissons, July 21, 1918. Although he was wounded before and in the attack upon Berzy-le-Sec Lieutenant Cleland declined an opportunity to be evacuated and led his platoon to its final objective which he consolidated and held.

Lieut. Edgar Kirk, 2d M.G. Batln. (Princeton, Ind.), in action near Soissons, July 19. At a critical period in the attack south of Soissons, when the Infantry was held up by a German battery Lieutenant Kirk pushed forward with one of his machine guns in the face of direct machine gun and artillery fire and by cool and courageous direction of this gun put the battery out of action, thereby causing its capture and permitting the infantry to advance.

Lieut. John C. Boggs, 2d M.G. Batln. (Richmond, Va.), in action near Soissons, July 21. He displayed exceptional personal bravery and initiative by volunteering to take charge of a machine gun and crew, protecting an exposed flank with them and dispersing an enemy counter-attack.

Lieut. A. J. C. Andes (deceased), 16th Inf. (New York city), in action near Soissons, July 19. He fearlessly led his platoon in the face of heavy machine gun fire to a cave in which several hundred Germans had taken shelter. Rather than subject any of his men to such extreme danger he entered the cave alone and demanded the surrender of the enemy and was killed as the result of this heroic act.

Lieut. Richard G. White, 16th Inf. (North Cambridge, Mass.), in action near Soissons, July 18. Lieutenant White led his platoon through intense machine gun and artillery fire, destroying machine guns that were causing heavy losses on an exposed flank and remaining in command of his platoon until twice severely wounded.

Lieut. Josiah Mudge, 6th Inf. (Manhattan, Kas.), in action at Frapelle, Aug. 17. Lieutenant Mudge displayed notable courage and determination by leading his company to its objective through a heavy enemy barrage of high explosive gas shells. Although gassed and wounded in the leg by a shell fragment he remained in command of his company until it was relieved.

Lieut. Henry W. Neil, 15th M.G. Batln. (Tarpon Springs, Fla.), in action at Frapelle, Aug. 19. Lieutenant Neil displayed great courage, tenacity and devotion to duty when, although severely wounded early in the attack and suffering great pain, he retained command of his platoon and directed its movements until its objective was attained.

Lieut. John Platt, 5th Brigade, U.S.M.C. (Brooklyn, N.Y.), in action near the Bois de Belleau, Chateau-Thierry, June 6. Seriously wounded in the leg early in the engagement, Lieutenant Platt continued to direct the operations not only of his platoon but of another. He charged and drove off the crew of an enemy machine gun, supervised the disposition and digging in of a large part of his company and yielded command only when exhausted from pain and loss of blood.

(Other Honor Lists appear on later page.)

"Say, Bill, we don't seem to be gettin' anywhere in this yer boat. Wassamatter?"  
"Dunno. Must have got caught in some of those military channels."—The Stars and Stripes.



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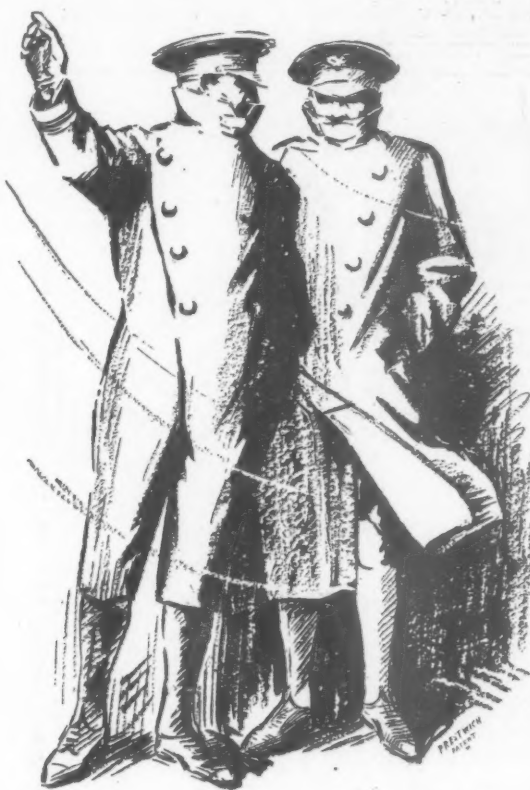
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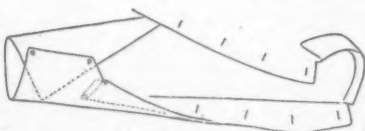
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Lucy" Gordon's father is stationed as chief quartermaster of the post. The book is filled with the true Regular Army spirit and color. The author is the daughter of Col. Valery Havard and Mrs. Havard, of Fairfield, Conn.

The Fighting Engineers, by Francis A. Collins (The Century Co.: New York). "You may talk about your Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers—why, they never could beat the Infantry in a hundred thousand years," are lines from a popular old Army song. While the Engineers may not be able to beat the Infantry, or for the matter of that, any other branch of Service in such an extended period of time, nor have any desire to do so, it is equally certain that without the co-operation of the Engineers, in present day warfare, neither Cavalry, Artillery nor Infantry could progress very far nor help bring about the victories that our forces in France have gained even this early in their operations. Truly a most interesting book is that, which under the above title tells what American Army Engineers have done even as long ago as the spring of the present year, up to which period the work is written. The tremendously important and valuable work this branch of the Service has since accomplished and what it no doubt will yet perform must be told in books of later date. The author says, "The great war is pre-eminently a conflict of engineers. A locomotive may prove more deadly than a battery, while the building of bridges may decide the issue of a campaign." Whether, however, it is true that "the fighting engineers" often face more perils than soldiers in other branches of the Service," as the author says, is open to question, for as has been shown by the American Expeditionary Force, none of the fighting units have "bullet-proof jobs." The toll taken in the Infantry, Artillery, Signal Corps, Air Service, not to forget the Medical Department and other units of our force, has been shown in the casualty lists published from time to time. Certain it is, however, that without the Engineers very much of the remarkable progress and the results obtained by our forces during the last few months would have been impossible. Mr. Collins tells in a graphic way of the difficulties encountered and successfully overcome by the Engineers overseas. The practical rebuilding of the French railroad system and its operation, the construction of bridges vitally needed as well as buildings, the drainage of lands, installation of sanitary systems in numberless places, construction of defenses in one form or another, application and use of explosives, much of it done under fire; the emplacement of ordnance—all in "the day's work"—has been accomplished by them, together with their part in actual battle, with what success the world knows. All this is told by the author in a way that makes his book one of the most interesting of the innumerable publications concerning the war that have appeared up to this time. Many excellent photographs aid in conveying to the mind what is so well told in the text.

"Above the Battle," by Vivian Drake (D. Appleton and Co.: New York), is the story of the experiences of a member of the British Royal Air Force from the time he left his regiment and entered the School of Aeronautics until he received his commission, became an ace and began shooting down Germans. In an introduction Gen. C. G. Hoare, of the British Royal Air Force, says: "At the outset of the war seventy or eighty miles an hour was thought quite fast, and a height of 15,000 feet a vision to conjure with. Yet now machines are often doing their every-day jobs at 20,000 and 22,000 feet, and flying at an air speed of 150 to 160 miles per hour, speed not only commonplace but inevitably to be supplanted by speeds even more staggering. Again, it is amazing, even when in his company at the front, to step back out of the world of flying, so to speak, and survey the modern flying officer. A few short months before and he had probably never sat in an airplane or known how and why it flew. Yet now he regards a fight conducted at nearly three miles a minute and three and a half miles above the earth as the veriest commonplace, scarcely worthy of mention, while all the technical businesses connected with artillery control, reconnaissances, photography, gunnery, bombing, etc., are to him an open book.

"Notes from the Front," by Major C. R. Yates, late of the Royal Irish Regiment and the Essex Regiment, British Army (George Banta Publishing Co.: Menasha, Wis.). This work is particularly devoted to the subjects of trench warfare and field defenses, the notes being taken from memoranda by the author which have been published for the information and guidance of troops at the front. They prescribe no hard and fast methods for attack or defense and deal exclusively with the conduct of those operations as limited by conditions under which the fighting has assumed much of the character of siege warfare. Among the salient points brought out are the necessity for systematic preparation, down to the smallest detail, before the delivery of an attack; the vital importance of the most intimate co-operation between infantry and artillery; the fact that, since the capture of the trenches is generally easier than their repletion, means whereby the difficulty of the latter may be overcome. require the most careful preparation and consideration in advance; and, finally, the necessity for counter-attacking without a moment's delay, whether in defense against the enemy's attacking troops or against his counter-stroke after an attack has been successfully made. The importance of digging in at night is emphasized. Also the necessity for scrupulous care of rifles in order to ensure their smooth working during rapid fire; the need of impressing on young officers the fact that one of their first and most important duties is to look after the comfort and well-being of their men at all times, and that it must be a point of honor to do so before thinking of their own needs, and finally, the importance of inculcating the doctrine that the temporary exposure of a flank owing to a local success on the part of the enemy should be looked upon as the occasion for counter-attack, not for withdrawal.

The August Bulletin of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States and the Engineering Council's War Committee of Technical Societies, which is published under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, discusses problems of aeroplane improvement. Among the subjects considered are "Aeroplane Motive Power Improvement," "Conservative Improvements in Airplane Motors," "Problems in Aeronautics" and "Aircraft Problems." The work which the War Committee of Technical Societies has undertaken is to distribute war problems to the scientific and technical men of the country at their homes, and to bring into action upon these problems the inventive genius of the country, which is now partially latent. By stimulating these trained men, together with the wider circle to be reached through them and by the aid of the technical journals, it is hoped to concentrate the attention of American inventors upon the matters which are important and in which they can be most effective, and also to aid them in the rapid development of their work.

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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Mahan on Naval Warfare, edited by Allan Westcott (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston). Professor Westcott, who is an instructor in the United States Naval Academy, has brought together in one volume selections from various articles which Rear Admiral Mahan wrote on naval warfare in its various aspects. While the selection has been particularly well made it is needless, of course, to say that anything this famous Navy officer ever wrote on the subject that was nearest his heart has always been read with deep interest not only by naval officers of other countries as well as those of the United States, but by many persons who were not directly connected with navies. A graduate of the Naval Academy, forty years in the Navy, his experience afloat and ashore, added to his excellent judgment, sound reasoning and clear intellect, well qualified him to write on naval affairs. His work, "The Influence of Sea Power upon History" in itself attracted so much attention both in the United States and in other countries as to thoroughly establish Admiral Mahan's qualifications to write

on that subject. It is said the German Kaiser was so impressed by it that he not only read it himself, but had a copy placed on every ship in the German navy. Many of the selections in the present volume are taken from that work, while others are from books and papers he wrote on naval principles and about naval and national policies. To the student of naval history not in the Navy as well as to the officer in active service the book must be of particular interest, reproducing as it does, and discussing naval problems which confronted naval commanders during the last two centuries and from which suggestions of value may be obtained even in the present war.

Captain Lucy and Lieutenant Bob, by Aline Havard (The Penn Publishing Co.: Philadelphia). Many works of fiction, based on the present war, have been written yet none has a more interesting plot than this charming love story of an American Army girl, her gallant brother who joins the Service, and other figures, men and women, American, English, French and necessarily some German soldiers. It is filled with action, one incident being Lieutenant Bob's capture by the Germans while on a flying expedition. Many of the scenes are laid on Governors Island, N.Y., where "Captain









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## CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

In a recently published volume on "Present-Day Warfare," Capt. Jacques Rouvier, of the French Military Mission to the United States, devotes one of his chapters to the work of the cavalry. This is of particular significance at the present time when that arm of the British, French, Italian, Serbian, Arab and Japanese armies is making such conspicuous successes on the far-flung battlefields of the war and more particularly since these operations are putting the quietus on the argument advanced by civilian advocates of the airplane that the flying man has put the trooper out of countenance for all time. After discussing the changes that have come in the equipment of cavalry since trench warfare has caused it to be used on foot, i. e., arming the troopers with bayonets for their rifles, with hand grenades, automatic rifles and increasing the number of machine guns for each unit, Captain Rouvier writes:

"They now have therefore the same fire-power as infantry and a much greater power for keeping their ground; that is to say, that cavalry can be used for combat in a different way than on horseback." He continues: "This does not imply that cavalry must not be used any more simply as cavalry or that cavalry should be replaced by mounted infantry. It should always be kept in mind that if you want to pierce the enemy's line and force him to retreat, then will be the day when cavalry can be used, and if we have no cavalry our infantry won't be able to stick close enough to the enemy, and particularly will not be able to make bold and quick flanking movements. It was lack of cavalry which prevented the Japanese from entirely defeating the Russian army. It was the lack of cavalry which prevented the Balkan Powers from regaining a very complete victory over the Turks. Cavalry is the arm of the supreme moment. Of course, if this moment doesn't arrive cavalry can't be used as such, but if this moment does arrive cavalry must be ready fully to perform its duty. In the Italian retreat on the Isonzo, General Cardona's cavalry showed with what efficiency this arm could act on some occasions."

From the time when the fighting on the western front settled down into the "war of positions" until the present day the British commander-in-chief, Sir Douglas Haig, never lost his faith in the mounted arm nor ceased to believe that the day of the cavalry would come once more. He knew that sooner or later the "war of movement" would come into its own again, as did the commanding generals of the other Allied armies. When General Allenby took over the command of the British forces east of the Suez Canal and began his desert campaign against the German-led Turks that ended for the present with the capture of Damascus on Oct. 2, the British cavalry has justified Sir Douglas Haig's faith in it. And incidentally the British Yeomanry, Australian Light Horse and the Indian Cavalry have justified the faith of the cavalymen in their arm the world over. Cavalry, as Captain Rouvier puts it with laconic precision, is indeed "the arm of the supreme moment." The Allies had to wait long for that moment to arrive, but when it came the cavalry was ready for it. And from the British troopers who swept through the Hindenburg line in advance of the whippet tanks at Fresnoy to the Japanese cavalry in eastern Siberia, wherever the "yellow legs" of our own Service look to-day on the

war maps they can feel that their dearly beloved arm has come into its own again and once more has confounded those civilian critics who declared that the airplane had superseded the trooper for good and all.

Between Sept. 23 and Oct. 5 the war news from Europe and the Near and Far East contained many dispatches describing the operations of the cavalry of the Allied armies. Sept. 22-23 the Japanese cavalry covered sixty-six miles in the territory northwest of Vladivostok, effecting a junction that wiped out the Bolshevik forces east of Lake Baikal and in eastern Siberia. From Sept. 22 to Oct. 1 the cavalry under General Allenby's command were chiefly instrumental in capturing 50,000 Turkish prisoners, putting three armies out of action for the rest of the war, and taking Palestine from Turkish control for ever, it is to be hoped. It was an Australian mounted division that rode into Damascus on the night of Sept. 30 accompanied by the Arab cavalry of the army of King Hussein, the Bedouin chief of the Arab tribes that rose in revolt against the Turks and set up their own kingdom.

Of one of the many engagements fought by Allenby's cavalry in his triumphant campaign, W. T. Massey gives this stirring description in the London Times, under date of Sept. 22:

"A regiment of Indian lancers acting as advance guard had the opportunity all cavalry desire. A Turkish battalion was lightly dug in on the flat two miles from the entrance to the pass. The lancers dashed out of the narrow defile and extended in a gallop over this plain of Armageddon and crashed into the Turkish infantry and machine gunners, with the lance killing ninety and wounding many more. They took 410 prisoners. The charge was brilliantly executed. The lancers had to gallop over exposed ground against heavy rifle and machine gun fire. They never faltered. Each wave of horsemen rode through the enemy and the Turks not killed threw up their hands. The column then moved along the plain to Afulch, which was won in a very short time, the garrison of 1,500 being captured with an immense amount of material. In the station there were eight locomotives and two complete trains, forty lorries and a great quantity of stores."

But it was not in the world's remote battlefields alone that the troopers were justifying their existence. On Oct. 3 in the St. Quentin sector during a local "break through" the British cavalry went out with the tanks, instead of the infantry performing that maneuver, followed by armored cars. Then the infantry and machine gunners followed through, driving the Germans from their "fore-field" positions and threatening both of his flanks. On the following day the Italian cavalry in Albania came into its own, driving the Austro-Hungarians up the Devoli valley and making a considerable advance beyond Berat. In the Champagne drive on Oct. 5 the French cavalry went into action and reached Beine and Epye, beyond Reims along the eastern side of the St. Leonard salient. In the great week ending Oct. 12 the British and French cavalry were out in the open country following the "break throughs" in Champagne and the Cambrai sector.

It is to be regretted that in this general summary of recent cavalry operations no mention can be made of the American Cavalry. Once or twice since our troops first went into action in France there have been scant references to American troopers being seen in co-operation with French patrols, but these brief sentences have told us nothing of what is actually being done by that arm of the Service which has behind it so long and brilliant a record, the U.S. Cavalry. It is to be hoped that some time in the future in his weekly interviews with the Washington correspondents General March will see fit to tell the American people what the Cavalry is doing. His admirable talks on the military situation abroad have been so illuminating, so heartening, so thoroughly satisfying, that we may hope he will turn the light of judicious publicity on the U.S. Cavalry and let our readers in and out of the Services know just what our mounted troops are doing in France.

## GENERAL HINES ON CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of the Division of Embarkation of the Army, returned from Europe on the same vessel with Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and resumed his duties in the offices of the division in the new Army building, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 14. He said that the lesson he had learned from what he had seen of transportation abroad will be of inestimable value to him in conducting the embarkation and transportation of men from American camps to French seaports. Although he had been in position to know all about what the Army had sent to the other side in the way of men and supplies his imagination had not been strong enough to make a picture of what was going on in France to aid the U.S. Army. He said he realizes now what its needs are, and the greater responsibility resting upon this side to keep up the supply of men and munitions that General Pershing calls for. In response to questions General Hines said that in his opinion this was the time to make greater efforts than ever before, that with the enemy on the retreat peace might take flight if we failed to give our Army and our Allies all that they asked for the purpose of giving the Huns their knockout blow. He said that he found nothing but smiles and cheerfulness among the American forces, that even the seriously wounded said that if they could not get back the other fellows would

take their places and they smiled when they said it. He also said that foreign officers, both French and British, were hearty in their praise of the American soldier, saying that it was their blows in the Marne salient that first turned the German advance and then helped to destroy German morale.

## RERATING SYSTEM IN OPERATION.

Beginning Oct. 15, according to G.O. 85, Sept. 12, 1918, War Dept., just issued, and which appears in full below, all officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general, on active duty and serving within the continental limits of the United States, will be rerated according to the rating scale every three months, hereafter. The order gives the necessary instructions for the making of the records in connection with the ratings. Announcement that such an order might be expected was contained in an article which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL June 22, page 1636, directing attention to the serious problem of the proper classification and efficiency rating of officers of the Army due to the enlarged Army, it being recognized that the material then in use did not meet the requirements of the emergency for rating the additional officers, and noting the fact that the Committee on Classification of Personnel was working out the necessary plans.

The order reads:

G.O. 85, SEPT. 12, 1918, WAR DEPT.

## Rating of Officers.

1. All officers in the Army below the grade of brigadier general on active duty and serving within the continental limits of the United States, will hereafter be rerated according to the rating scale every three months, beginning Oct. 15, 1918. Ratings will be recorded on the quarterly rating report sheet (Form CCP-1105). After the "ratings," "reratings," and "items since last report" are recorded on the original officer's qualification card on file at unit headquarters, the quarterly rating report will within ten days of the date specified for that quarterly rating be forwarded by the division, department, district, post, camp or other station commander directly to The Adjutant General of the Army except in the case of staff corps and departments, whose reports will be forwarded to the chief of staff corps or department concerned.

2. All officers who have not been rated and all officers immediately upon being commissioned shall be rated in accordance with G.O. No. 46, W.D., 1918, and the duplicate qualification cards dispatched as therein specified.

3. Whenever the average of a rating and revised rating of any officer falls below forty-five points the rating will be reviewed by the personnel board appointed under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. No. 78, W.D., 1918. If the rating in question is verified by this board as falling below forty-five, the commanding officer will recommend to The Adjutant General of the Army that the officer in question be either—

- Placed upon probation until next regular rating;
- Transferred; or
- Discharged from the Service.

Any officer placed upon probation or transferred because of low ratings, the average of whose rating and revision at any subsequent time is less than forty-five points, will be recommended for discharge from the Army.

4. In the execution of G.O. No. 78, W.D., 1918, commanding officers will be guided by the following instructions:

a. All recommendations for appointments within their commands after Dec. 1, 1918, will be made on Form CCP-1155, and the candidates for appointments shall be rated according to the rating scale by the officer making the recommendation.

b. All assignments within their commands shall be made primarily on the basis of the qualification cards, inclusive of the ratings.

c. Promotion shall be based primarily upon ratings. If any officer is recommended for promotion when another officer of the same grade with a substantially higher rating in the same regiment, separate battalion or other separate unit is eligible, the commanding officer shall state the reasons for the recommendations.

The foregoing instructions will not be construed as preventing personnel boards from making such investigations and examinations as may be deemed necessary to determine the fitness and capacity of those whose names are under consideration by the board.

5. Application for Officers' Qualification Cards (CCP-1101), Instructions (CCP-1102), Supplementary Instructions (CCP-1104), Forms of Quarterly Rating Report (CCP-1105), and Forms for Recommendation for Promotion (CCP-1152), Forms for Recommendation for Appointment (CCP-1155), will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army, Room 528, War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

The War Department also publishes a circular in explanation of paragraph three in the above order which reads:

"It has been found that many officers whose rating falls below forty-five points are serving in a branch or arm of the Service for which they are not fit. The personnel adjutant will, therefore, draw from the file of officers' qualification cards the cards of all officers the average of whose rating and revised rating falls below forty-five points. He will study the card and any other evidence to discover the qualifications underlying the officer's greatest success in civilian life and to state what branch of the Service (if any) requires for its officers those qualifications. Cognizance will be taken of the officer's physical qualities, his intelligence rating and all civil and military experience. The personnel adjutant will attend the meeting of the personnel board when such cases are considered and will make a report and recommendations. It is the intention of the War Department to transfer all such officers as in the opinion of the personnel board can be utilized to good advantage in different branches of the Service, rather than to recommend their discharge. Careful review of each case is therefore imperative."



## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD'S BRANCHES.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education issued a statement Oct. 9 concerning the creation of four branch offices to take care of the vocational education of handicapped American soldiers. The announcement is made that the central office for the New England district is located at 433 Tremont Building, Boston. F. T. A. McLeod has been appointed acting district vocational officer. The New England district includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The central office for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is located at 280 Broadway, New York city. Arthur W. Griffin is the acting district vocational officer. The headquarters of district No. 4 are located at 606 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C. It includes West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. George C. Greener is the acting district vocational officer. The headquarters of district No. 5 are located in the Candler building, Atlanta, Ga. The district covers Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Raymond W. Ferris is the acting vocational officer. The establishment of other offices is under way. Through these branches the Federal Board for Vocational Education will assume charge of the training of disabled soldiers as soon as they are discharged from the Army hospitals. Relations have been established with 400 colleges and technical schools. When the soldier is ready to leave the hospital, vocational advisers will be put at his disposal. He will be paid a regular income while undergoing re-education, and his family will be cared for at the same rate as though he were in the Army. The training offered is not limited to the manual trades, but will include the professions. A preliminary sum of \$2,000,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

## HOSPITAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Already the Restoration Division of the Surgeon General's office has returned to active duty abroad more than 200 men sent back from the American Expeditionary Force as hopeless cases. It has restored to limited military service many hundreds of men supposed to be of no more military value when they were ordered back from France or England. They have formed them into battalions singled out for special duties for which they have been developed in their hospital restoration. Thousands more are under treatment and training for further usefulness in the war and in civilian employments when the war is over. The base hospital medical officers are laying the foundation in every instance for the future rehabilitation of the wounded, the sick, and those suffering from nervous disturbance. In this way they are preparing the patients who cannot be restored to active duty for the care to come later by the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Federal Board, which take up the training to make it continuous after the Reconstruction Division determines that the time has come when it is safe to turn them over to the former for ultimate care or to the latter to continue the vocational training for their economic support. The fact that the Army Surgeon General has taken the lead of the belligerent as well as of friendly armies in this work of reconstruction is seen in its application to our Service, and it now seems that theirs is one of the best systems when judged by the results thus far obtained. The results show that more than eighty per cent. of those passing into the base hospitals sooner or later filter back into service either as full service or limited service men, and of the others ten to fifteen per cent. are discharged to the Federal Board for vocational training, leaving only five per cent. ending fatally.

## PROVIDING FOR THE SOLDIER VOTE.

Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has written to Gov. Augustus O. Stanley, of Kentucky, saying that while G.O. No. 144, dated Nov. 4, 1917, provides for the exercise by the individual officer and enlisted man in the United States service of his franchise privilege as a state voter, it does not provide for the necessary affidavits and registering required of him before he can vote. The order has therefore been amended so that he required affidavits may be taken and the registering of each individual from the state provided for. The Acting Secretary adds that "The interpretation that the War Department places upon this order, as amended, is to the effect that where the machinery of the state government does not provide a proper official or officials for the purpose of taking the necessary affidavits and registering the individual voter in order that he may exercise his franchise privilege, the proper accredited officials of the different political parties in the state are authorized to perform these functions, and such assistance will be extended to them as will not interfere with military efficiency. It is suggested in this respect that the state chairman of the various political organizations within the state would be the proper person to prepare the credentials of the representative of his party for presentation to the commanding officer. As this Department has no way of knowing who those chairmen are and is therefore unable to communicate with them, it is suggested that the information contained in the amended copy of the General Order No. 144, 1917, together with the interpretation placed upon the same by the War Department, be transmitted to these gentlemen for their information in order that they may govern themselves accordingly." The order, of course, applies to all states.

## SOLDIER-VOTE MAIL.

The following statement regarding the prompt handling of letters containing soldiers' votes was made public Oct. 3 by the First Assistant Postmaster General: "The Postoffice Department is advised that certain states have enacted legislation enabling absent soldiers to cast their votes by mail. It is the desire of the Department that all postmasters whose offices have occasion to handle mails containing soldiers' ballots shall issue instructions for their careful and expeditious handling. It is understood that these ballots will be sent out from the office of the secretary of state in the states where such laws are in effect, and the postmasters concerned should be able to identify the envelopes by the return card or other notation placed on them. These instructions, however, are not intended to modify in any way the instructions published in the Postal Bulletin of July 26, 1918, and on page 7 of the August supplement to the Postal Guide, relative to ballots addressed by absent soldiers to their proxies or agents in the state of Oklahoma. Postmasters in Oklahoma or elsewhere

should not undertake to obtain receipts from persons receiving such letters unless sent as registered or special delivery mail, nor to furnish information as to the number of ballots received by a particular person."

## NEW DEAD LINE FOR ENEMY ALIENS.

An order which affects more than 15,000 German alien enemies went into effect Oct. 2 by order of President Wilson which bars them from practically all the territory from Rockaway Point, Long Island, N.Y., to Point Pleasant, N.J., along the ocean front and extending inland for three miles. Staten Island is included. Within this zone no German alien may enter except by permit. This order will shut off all possible communication between the shore and any enemy submarine that may seek to communicate with the land. Since German submarines began operations along the North Atlantic coast reports have persistently been received by the Navy Department and also the War Department that secret lights have been seen flashing from shore at night and have been answered by other lights at sea not far distant. The Highlands of the Navesink and different high points on Staten Island have been made the subject of investigation on various occasions, as have also points on the New Jersey coast south of the Highlands. In one case a dismantled wireless apparatus was found in the possession of a German. No direct proof that he had used it to communicate with enemy craft at sea could be obtained, however. The newly prescribed area is officially described as follows: "That part of New Jersey lying between the New York and Long Branch Railroad and the shoreline of the Atlantic ocean, Sandy Hook bay, commencing at a point where this railroad crosses the west bank of the Matawan creek and ending at a point where the railroad crosses the south corporate line of Point Pleasant, N.J., and in addition to the foregoing, all of the area within the corporate limits of the towns, cities and municipalities which the said New York and Long Branch Railroad traverses between the above mentioned points, including Haslet, Middletown, Red Bank, Branchport, Long Branch city, West End, Elberon, Desi Beach, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Neptune, Avon, Belmar, Lake Como, Sea Plain, Spring Lake, Villa Park, Sea Girt, Brielle, Manasquan and Point Pleasant. Also all of Rockaway Point, N.Y., south and west of the street known as Beach 149th street. Also all of Staten Island, N.Y."

## NEW GERMAN ANTI-TANK TACTICS.

The tactical problem presented by the British and French tanks still tries the resourcefulness of the Germans to the utmost. Some of their new anti-tank tactics were described by a correspondent of the London Times with the French army who had been on duty in the Noyon sector at the beginning of September. He writes: "The enemy has lately evolved special measures for resisting the advance of our dreaded tanks, not only by blowing up bridges or replacing them with less solid constructions, by mining roads and by damming streams, and so creating artificial marshes, but by bringing special tank, or even field, guns into the fighting line and at the same time instructing the infantry to combine against them and their infantry escorts in groups of half a dozen riflemen or two or three mine throwers, and to aim at putting them out of action by throwing bunches of grenades under their caterpillar wheels. As part of the 'living wall' scheme these are, no doubt, excellent defensive tactics, but they are necessarily more costly than the plan of retiring in echelon, because to execute them the men must go out and meet the tanks instead of firing at them from cover or leaving the counter-tank operations as much as possible to the artillery in the rear." We have noted in a recent dispatch from the Argonne sector that the correspondent described the Infantry of the 1st American Field Army going up to the attacks far in advance of our tanks, these rolling weapons of offense being described as delayed by the muddy condition of the terrain. It may be that this is General Pershing's answer to the new German anti-tank tactics although we can only offer this as a surmise. If this be so it is a characteristically American tactical conception.

## MILLIONS OF AMERICAN HAND GRENADES MADE.

The remarkable activities of American munition works and the gratifying amount of their output are shown in the following extract from a letter written by an official of a munition plant to an officer in the Ordnance Department of the Army, while it is also an evidence of what may be accomplished through co-ordination: "Our third 1,000,000 of offensive hand grenades was completed Sept. 12 and shipped on the 13th. That day we made 84,101 grenades. The total shipment for the week was 304,191. We have fulfilled my promise to you of 300,000 a week, which is 55,000 a day. Saturday we count as four-ninths of a day. This third 1,000,000 was produced and shipped in exactly one month. Our maximum output in any one hour was 7,200. We are making 6,000, or better, almost every hour. Our production records are posted hourly on a blackboard in full view of all our employees, as a stimulus. This has proved to be a great help in obtaining uniformity of production. We have set the mark at 6,000 an hour (more than 100 a minute), which will give us 55,000 in our nine-hour day. Although the grenade when finished appears to be a simple article it is really somewhat complex, as there are twenty-five distinct operations involved in our process of manufacture. Nearly 1,400,000 operations are required to fill a day's work. The greater part of these are timed solely by the will or dexterity of the operative. You therefore can realize how necessary enthusiasm, good will, and contentment are among our workers."

## PREPARING HISTORY OF 89TH DIVISION.

With the co-operation of the various state historical societies Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is preparing to compile a history of the 89th Division, which, it will be remembered, he commanded up to the time he was relieved at New York city just as the division was about to sail for France. Realizing that the record of the division will be of intense interest to the friends and relatives in the seven states from which members of the division came, also realizing the great historical value of such a record, the General desires to make it as detailed and as accurate as possible. It has been suggested that letters written home by the men in the division will form a veritable mine of names, dates, places, battles

engaged in, wounds and other casualties, etc. In order to make the present record complete and in order to continue the records throughout the war, the General requests that the friends and relatives of members of the division, who desire to co-operate and who have received letters containing any interesting information, either about themselves or comrades, send them to Mr. William E. Connelley, secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kas., who is already making preliminary arrangements to write this history of the division from its date of organization until the date when the war shall end. Valuable letters should be sent by registered mail. In case it is desired to have letters returned, return postage should be enclosed. If it is not desired to send the letter itself, or if it is desired to send only certain parts of a letter, a copy of the letter should be sent rather than the original. The governors and the historical societies of the seven states concerned are co-operating in an effort to make this history a success.

## TRAINING CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Thirty-four hundred carrier pigeons at the sound of a whistle were liberated from their coops at the Union Station, Washington, D.C., at ten o'clock on Oct. 6, to begin a flight to New York city. The birds had been brought by rail from their home stations in New York and it was expected that they would complete the home journey in about six hours. As the cages were opened the birds arose in a mass, but quickly spread out in a revolving circle that in turn took the form of a gigantic S. Then they broke into several large groups, but owing to heavy mist they were kept flying about for a quarter of an hour or more before they got their bearings. They almost in a body, but leaving a few laggards, they set off on their course to the northeast. Major Frank F. Griffin, S.C., who is at the head of the Carrier Pigeon Service, explained that these were all young birds—under six months old—and that the training is rather for the men handling them than for the pigeons, as none of the birds bred in the United States will be sent to France.

## GOVERNMENT AIDS IN REBUILDING GILLESPIE PLANT.

The work of reconstructing the plant of the T. A. Gillespie and Company shell loading plant at Morgan, N.J., said to be the largest in the world, part of which was wrecked by an explosion Oct. 4-5, with a loss of life, estimated by Army officials to be ninety-four, began on Oct. 7. While no definite prediction can be made at this time as to when the full output of the plant, which is making shells for our forces in France, will be resumed, it is believed this will be accomplished in about three months. The Government is co-operating with the company in every way. An examination of the wrecked plant has been made by company officials and Col. C. Spruance, jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and they have announced that of the 700 buildings which comprised the plant 335 were destroyed. A large number of laborers were put to work Oct. 7 removing the wreckage, while the Government has called for 1,500 munition workers to aid in speeding up the production of the munition plant at May's Landing, N.J., so as to make up for the loss in production by the Gillespie plant. It is believed the initial explosion did not occur in the TNT service magazine, as at first assumed, but in one of the regular operating rooms in which the 155-MM. shells are handled under established methods. The spread of the fire and subsequent explosions were primarily due to exploding shells.

## LABORATORY AND CHEMICAL WARFARE SCHOOLS.

The Government recently bought the property of the Elm City Hospital Corporation at New Haven, Conn., and is using it for work in connection with the Yale Army Laboratory School and the medical side of the Chemical Warfare Service, the chemical side being centered in Washington. It is the intention of the Government to send to New Haven for intensive training all candidates for positions in the various base, field and mobile laboratories overseas. About 400 men are enrolled there at present, under command of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Craig, M.C., U.S.A. Work has been commenced on a temporary building on the New Haven Hospital grounds for the Army Laboratory School, where laboratory men will be trained for mobile field laboratories, evacuation and base hospital and stationary laboratories. The Yale University station of the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, is in charge of Lieut. Col. Frank P. Underhill, U.S.A.

## MILITARY PRISONERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Seventeen prisoners at the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., are to be placed on trial on charge of conspiracy to commit murder, and of murder by having killed Prisoner Shelby Histle on July 29. Histle was killed by blows with an iron bar and by being trampled upon by other prisoners, after which his body was thrown into a cell. This was done because Histle reported the accused prisoners for not keeping their cells clean. Officers to act on the court-martial are to be detailed from Washington by the War Department so as to avoid the appearance of a prison trial. An officer to represent the Judge Advocate General is also to appear. Some of the prisoners have influential relatives and may seek to have civilian lawyers defend them. The seventeen accused men are confined in solitary cells.

## RECRUITER'S BULLETIN TO SUSPEND.

The final number of the Recruiter's Bulletin of the Marine Corps was issued on Oct. 15. This action is taken because the recruiting in this corps has practically ceased. The publication was originally started as means of furnishing propaganda to stimulate recruiting and encourage enlistment in the corps. Headquarters has under consideration the issuing of an information pamphlet that will, to some extent, meet the needed requirements. With the discontinuance of the Bulletin four volumes have been published, or forty-eight numbers.

## BULGARIAN ARMY DEMOBILIZED.

Following the abdication of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on Oct. 3 and the accession of his son, Boris, to the throne with the title King Boris III., announcement was made on Oct. 5 that the first decree signed by the youthful king was one demobilizing the Bulgarian army. King Boris was born Jan. 18, 1894.



## GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

In his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on Oct. 11, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"The War Department has now passed the 1,900,000 mark in shipments of troops to Europe, and is keeping on with it. The War Department has had the draft ages changed so as to secure more than 2,000,000 additional first class fighting men, and has demanded of Congress over \$8,000,000,000 to raise, equip, train and transport this Victory Army to France. This is no time to hang back with the idea that the war is over. The thing to do is to hurl at the Hun our maximum resources in men and money and make victory certain.

"The new drive on the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector has made rapid progress. On the first day the British and American forces advanced an average distance of three miles and reached positions on the open ground well beyond the Hindenburg Line. On Wednesday the drive continued, and broadened until it occupied a width of thirty-five miles from the Escaut to the Oise, and at its deepest point, toward Le Cateau, gained six miles. The French, extending their sector northward, carried the south third of the advance. On Thursday the British entered Le Cateau, having carried the point of the drive fourteen miles in three days—more than they gained in any three consecutive days since they first started their drive east of Amiens in August. The enemy's resistance temporarily at least was badly shaken and disorganized. At Le Cateau the British are only fourteen miles from Aulnoye. This town is a very important strategic point. It is the junction of the main railroad which I have spoken about before running from Valenciennes through to Metz and the other great northern artery called the Liege-Mauberge Railway. These two roads join at this point. An advance of about nine miles in this direction will put that junction under gunfire, and it is a point of vital importance.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday the French and American forces attacked east of the Meuse, and advanced one and one-half miles on a front of four miles, clearing the right flank of the main American advance. Here, as at Le Cateau, an advance of ten miles would sever the Metz-Valenciennes railroad. The largest bombing expedition of the war, as reported in this morning's papers, took place Wednesday in this sector when thirty-two tons of bombs were dropped on the cantonments near Damvillers.

"In the north, the British advance along the Escaut is but twelve miles from Valenciennes. The communications of Douai are threatened and the enemy is beginning to withdraw. From Lens to the Scarpe the British on Wednesday advanced one and one-half miles on a ten-mile front. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, in the American sector, there has been stiff fighting for local points of advantage, and the pocket in the line on the Argonne, south of the Grandpre gap, has been wiped out. The constant pressure at many points on the line is keeping the enemy's reduced forces continually in action, preventing adequate periods of rest for exhausted divisions.

"It can now be stated that the American divisions forming the first line in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient were as follows, in order from left to right—4th, 26th, 1st, 42d, 89th and 2d.

"In Palestine Beirut has been occupied and the British are advancing north of Damascus. In Albania the Italians, following the retreating Austrian forces, have occupied Elbasan. In Serbia the Serbs have forced the pass north of Uskub and are less than twenty miles from Nish.

"From Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, the Allied armies have captured 2,844 officers and 120,192 men, 1,600 guns and more than 10,000 machine guns. From July 15 to Sept. 30, the Allied armies have captured 5,518 officers and 248,494 men, 3,669 guns, besides various smaller weapons. These figures do not include the captures of the Turks by General Allenby."

In response to specific questions as to the location of units, the Chief of Staff stated that the 91st Division was still in the training area. The 78th Division, in which there are some Delaware troops, was recently reported on the line, the exact location not being shown. As the division belongs to the 1st Corps, it is probably in the Woevre. The 29th Division is on the line in the Vosges. The 329th Infantry belongs to the 83d Division and is in training. The 147th Infantry belongs to the 37th Division, which was last reported in the Vosges, on the line. The 80th Division has not been reported in action as yet.

The 52d Pioneer Infantry was not on the line Sept. 14. Its 1st and 2d Battalions were then at Montoir, 3d Battalion at St. Nazaire and Savenay. The 320th Field Artillery belongs to the 82d Division, which went on the line, east of the Argonne, Oct. 7. The 90th Division was in line in the St. Mihiel region on Sept. 20. By the last report on Oct. 4 it was still there. The Rainbow Division was on the line in the Woevre when last reported.

General March also stated in response to questions, whose content is indicated by his replies, that Major Gen. B. B. Buck is in command of the 3d Division and that its organizations are 4th, 7th and 30th Infantry and 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery. The division was in the Marne attack and has not been reported lately. Major Gen. Robert Alexander was still in command of the 77th Division on Sept. 14, the date of the last report.

Replying to the question, "Has the new system of reporting casualties gone into effect?" the Chief of Staff said: "Yes. The first courier arriving brought lists of about 16,000 names, rated as slight casualties and running back months. In this block of names there were men reported as injured in accidents, such as men falling off a car. The force of The Adjutant General has been trying to get this list in shape to give it out; it will all be given to the press."

## EXTENSION OF INSURANCE RULING.

The following ruling was made recently by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on the subject of 120-day period on re-enlistment or re-entry into service: "A soldier is discharged without insurance Feb. 19. He is commissioned an officer on Feb. 20 and ordered to active duty. The question is—does he have 120 days from the date of entrance into active service as an officer in which to apply for insurance? The answer is—he does. The same would hold true of a man who re-enlists after his discharge under a prior enlistment. The entry into service or the enlistment to be considered as always the

entry into service or the enlistment under which the man in question is serving in the active service, which is regardless of any prior military status."

## THE PRESIDENT ANSWERS GERMANY.

Following on the request made by the German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, of Baden, on Oct. 8, that President Wilson transmit to our Allies the request of Germany for a movement toward the restoration of peace, and Secretary Lansing's reply (the text of which notes was printed in our issue of Oct. 12, page 216) the German government made a second effort to carry these negotiations forward on Oct. 12. This took the form of the following note which first became public on the same day through the message being caught by the French government's wireless stations while being sent out from the German wireless station at Nauen. The official text was not received by the State Department at Washington, through Mr. Oederlin, the Swiss chargé, until the morning of Oct. 14. The message, the text of which omits the word "imperial" from the references to the German government, is dated Berlin, Oct. 12, and is signed by Solf, the foreign secretary of Germany. It reads:

"In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America, the German government hereby declares: The German government, has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of Jan. 8 and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the Government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation. The German government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people."

The President's reply was given out by Secretary Lansing at six o'clock of the same day, but just previous to this the following significant statement was issued from the White House: "The Government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind." The note, which was addressed to Mr. Oederlin, the Swiss chargé d'Affaires, and signed by Secretary Lansing, reads:

"Sir—In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th inst. which you handed me to-day, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the Armies of the United States and the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice as long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted.—It is contained in the address of the President, delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it.

"The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The

President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary."

## CAVALRY PERSONNEL TRAINING SCHOOL.

A school for the training of Cavalry personnel has been established at Camp Stanley, Texas. It is intended that the officers and the enlisted specialists for five new Cavalry regiments will be trained at the camp. The specialists include stable sergeants, horseshoers, saddlers, packers, teamsters and several hundred non-commissioned officers. Five hundred and fifty candidates arrived on Oct. 15 for a four-months' course of training with view of being commissioned in the new regiments. In addition to these, all the officers and 400 non-commissioned officers of two Cavalry brigades belonging to the Texas National Guard are receiving a three-months' course of training. Upon completion of the course it is probable that their regiments will be drafted into the Federal service. Generals Wolters and McMill, the brigade commanders, are among the students. All are very keen and splendid results are being obtained. Of course many of the Texans are already good horsemen and have a natural ability for the Cavalry service. Those officers who satisfactorily complete the course will be qualified for muster into the Federal service without further examination.

A staff of eighty regular officers, under Col. Ben Lear, jr., Cav., is engaged in instructing the student personnel. Cols. William Cornell and Frank Keller, of the Regular Service and holding commissions as colonels of the Texas Cavalry regiments, have reported for duty with the school. Cols. Fitzhugh Lee, Arthur H. Wilson and William G. Meade are soon to arrive. The school, like most of the camps in Texas, has suffered from the attack of influenza. Over 175 cases have occurred among the officers, three cases developing pneumonia. No deaths have occurred and conditions are improving. Col. George Beigler is executive officer and Major R. C. Candee is the adjutant. The commanding general, Southern Department, General Cabell, frequently inspects the school and keeps close touch with its operation.

## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles Boone, U.S.N.R.F., applied July 29, 1918, to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing his claim for \$125 retainer pay for services performed while a member of the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, during the period, Jan. 1, 1917, to March 31, 1917. He entered the Federal service as a lieutenant commander (engineering duties only) March 5, 1917, and claimed the proportion of Federal retainer pay due from that date to March 30, 1917, inclusive, and, in addition, pay from New York state for twenty-two days' duty while guarding the East River bridges at New York city, under order of the Governor of New York. The Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that it was not shown that prior to the date Lieutenant Commander Boone became entitled to full Federal pay he attended the minimum number of drills required by law, and also because the duty performed for the state of New York did not also entitle him to pay by the United States. The action of the Auditor was affirmed.

Officials of the Waynesville Hospital at Waynesville, N.C., applied to the Comptroller for a revision of the action of the Auditor of the War Department in disallowing a claim for \$88.20 for hospital and undertaker expenses in the case of James Messer, who deserted from the Army while at Camp Sevier, S.C., in April, 1918. He was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal's posse and in trying to escape was shot and so badly wounded that he died in the hospital. The Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that there was no authority of law for the reimbursement of hospital expenses of a deserter from the Army. The deputy marshal, also, was acting in his capacity as a civil officer of the Government, and it was also shown that the deserter had not been turned over to the military authorities. Because of the latter fact his care and subsistence never became a charge against the Army appropriation covering such cases. The Auditor's action was therefore affirmed, but the Comptroller added that it does not follow that there is no provision for the payment of the claim, as the Department of Justice has in its control an appropriation for the support of United States prisoners, including medical aid. There is therefore no apparent reason, he agreed, why this claim should not be charged to this appropriation.

## S.A.T.C. COMMUTATION FOR UNIFORMS.

For each soldier in training at a collegiate institution in a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the War Department will pay commutation for uniforms on the following basis: (a) For each member of the unit, for uniform consisting of the following articles, the commutation rate will be \$18.32: One breeches, woolen, O.D., one cap, O.D., one coat, woolen, O.D., one leggings, canvas, pair, one cap and collar ornament, set, one, shoes, russet, pair. (b) For additional articles of uniform in conformity with conditions and as prescribed in Par. 46 of General Orders 49, W.D., 1916, the commutation rate will be \$12.47 for each member of the unit who agrees to the conditions. Articles of uniform as per Par. 46: One cap, Service, one cord, hat, two breeches, cotton, O.D., pairs, two shirts, flannel, O.D. (c) The procedure for payment of commutation of uniforms will be in conformity with regulations approved by the Secretary of War and as further specified in Circular No. 11.

The Quartermaster General is authorized to purchase all woolen uniforms contracted for or provided by institutions authorized to maintain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps where such uniforms were contracted or provided for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and where such institutions have since elected to operate under the Students' Army Training



Corps plan, the purchase price of same to be determined by the Quartermaster General. The uniforms so purchased will be issued to members of the Students' Army Training Corps at that institution for which uniforms were originally contracted or provided for.

#### SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER RETURNS.

Secretary of War Baker returned to Washington Oct. 13 from an extended visit to England and France. In a statement made the following day he revealed the fact that President Wilson is a member of the Versailles Conference or Supreme War Council of the Allies. It had long been known that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., formerly Chief of Staff of the Army, was the President's military adviser at Versailles, but the fact that the President was himself a member of the Council had not been publicly known until the fact was announced by the Secretary. "The Versailles Conference," said Mr. Baker, "or the Supreme War Council, so called, consists of the Prime Ministers of England, France and Italy, and the President of the United States. These four have military advisers, and General Bliss is the American military adviser. General Bliss is a voting member of the Board of Military Advisers, but not of the Supreme War Council."

The Secretary also said: "The Army has done and is doing all that a proud and grateful country could ask, but the people at home have a solemn responsibility for their share in the final result. Whatever the outcome of the peace proposals may be the War Department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies and the people must support the Army until the boys are back with their fruits of victory safe and assured."

"My trip abroad was principally for the purpose of arranging further co-operation in the matter of shipping for troops and supplies. It was entirely successful and a complete understanding was reached which assures the American Army adequate cargo tonnage for its support. The matter was taken up with the Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Council and the co-operation of the British, French and Italian governments was heartily given."

"Many questions involving co-operation on the part of the several governments were taken up and satisfactorily settled," the Secretary continued. "The attitude of both the governments and peoples of the European Allies toward America is cordial, and every question is approached from the point of view of uniting our strength in the common cause, and with the understandings which have been reached with regard to shipping, aircraft, ordnance, and other parts of the Allied program, the contribution which the United States can make is rendered definite and the means of accomplishment are arranged."

"The American soldier has won his way in Europe and has helped to cement for all time the good-will and good feeling which unite our countries. In England, France and Italy the knightliness of America and her soldiers in this war has won the admiration of the people, and in turn the valor and sacrifice of the European Allies and their great armies have been an inspiration to Americans."

In summarizing his views of the military situation, Secretary Baker said: "The Allied armies are now in the full tide of victorious advance. American divisions are fighting with the British, with the French, and in their own sectors, and everywhere the enemy is in retreat and disorder."

Accompanying Mr. Baker on his return trip were Assistant Secretary of War John D. Ryan, now at the head of the Army Air Service, in which connection he visited France and England; Brigadier General Hines, Chief of the Embarkation Service, and Walter Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, who has been in France some months in connection with the formation of the Inter-Allied and American Economic Council. Former Surgeon General Gorgas, who accompanied Mr. Baker to France, will remain abroad for some time.

#### A CHAPLAIN ON HIS PROFESSION.

Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., U.S.A., who is on duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., in the weekly America of Oct. 12 writes of "Chaplain Clergymen vs. Chaplain Officers." He says in part:

"For years there has been a discussion among chaplains as to whether their services can be more valuable to the Government as officers than as clergymen. Some chaplains have contended that without military rank it is nearly impossible for them to obtain and maintain the respect of the officers and enlisted men, while others have claimed that a clergyman's influence for good is materially diminished by the fact that he must appear before the soldiers in the uniform of a military officer. There is no objection to a chaplain having the rank of an officer, because that is necessary to procure for him his rights and a proper compensation for his services. But it is entirely unnecessary for him to wear the uniform of an officer or to be designated by military rank, because such things deprive him of the confidence and sympathy of the very ones for whose benefit he has joined the military service. The chaplain should at all times be known as a clergyman, and his external appearance ought to be so distinct from the rest of the officers that he can be recognized as a chaplain at a glance."

"If there is nothing in the Army for a chaplain to do except what any other officer can do, there is no place in the Army for a chaplain at all. Some chaplains seem to have got the idea that their efficiency depends upon being able to run canteens successfully or to take care of the temporal welfare of the soldiers. While such things are good in themselves, they should be used by the chaplain only as a means to an end and not as an end in themselves."

"There is no excuse for any clergyman wanting to hide his profession behind a purely military uniform. If he possesses the proper spirit and is really desirous of giving religious comfort and aid to the young fighting men whom he has left his parish to protect, he will do all in his power to make his profession conspicuous by his uniform and attitude, so that the soldiers will have no difficulty in distinguishing him from the regular military officers."

"Chaplains are entitled to the same rank and pay which other officers receive for the same amount of service. For their duties are not less valuable either to the Army or to the individuals who compose it. However, when it comes to a desire for a purely military uniform

then I take exception because, since military authority is designated by military shoulder-straps, so chaplains whose authority is only spiritual should be designated only by the cross which denotes and emphasizes their religious calling. If chaplains seek to be known among the soldiers as clergymen rather than as military officers they will find their work more effective, more successful and more comforting. The great value which the military authority places on the spiritual emblem of chaplains can best be understood by the fact that they have decided that the cross which is the shoulder-strap of all chaplains without reference to their rank, must be saluted by all officers without distinction from generals downward. A salute in such a case is an expression of respect for what the chaplains represent and is in no way an acknowledgment of the military rank he holds."

"There can be no question then that any chaplain who is really desirous of doing for his men those things for which he has consecrated his life will be most anxious and willing to appear before the soldiers garbed in such a manner as will surely win their confidence and maintain their respect."

#### RIFLE PRACTICE FOR CIVILIANS.

The U.S. Navy officers in charge of the Navy rifle range at Caldwell, N.J., announce that under authority of the Navy Department, they especially desire that a systematic effort be made to send to the range every possible man who is registered in the draft and about to go into Federal service. They will give every such man as much instruction in rifle, pistol and machine gun shooting as he has time for. The course of instruction and practice is progressive and can be taken at irregular visits or men may be quartered and accommodated for extended periods. A man may remain at the range a half day, or two weeks if he will.

Barracks and mattresses are provided. Meals will be furnished at the Navy mess at twenty-five cents each or fifty cents per day—payment cash. The range is equipped with rifles (Springfield and Enfield), pistols and machine guns (several types), all of which are available for use by transients practicing at the range. It is not necessary for visiting persons to bring ammunition.

The permanent range force provides an instructor or coach at each firing point. Competent range officers are in charge of the firing line and butts, and are responsible for the safety and for the instruction of transients. The range will not suspend operations during winter months, and will be open seven days in the week. Machine gun schools for special instruction of men as machine gun operators will be conducted. The range is located about four miles from Caldwell, N.J., about twenty miles from City Hall, New York, and fourteen miles from Park Square, Newark. It may be reached most easily by the Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake Division, Caldwell Branch, by the Public Service Trolley from Newark to Caldwell, jitney bus service from Caldwell to the range, or by automobile. Complete information as to routes, rates, time tables, etc., will be furnished by Mr. Daniel DeV. Harned, chairman transportation committee of the Associated Rifle Clubs, 154 Nassau street, New York city, telephone 5460 Beekman. Individuals may visit the range for practice at any time, but it is desirable that clubs or companies arrange for dates and accommodations direct with Lieut. A. H. Jenkins, commanding officer of the range, by telephone, 560 Caldwell.

#### UNCLASP THE COAT COLLAR!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the changing temperatures of this time of the year and the varying condition of the amount of moisture in the air, the high and close-fitting collar of our present Service uniform is undoubtedly a contributing factor toward the number of cases of pneumonia and gripe in the different camps. Officers on long marches with their men for exercise or practice should oblige them to turn down the collars of their coats after opening the collar clasp and top button. During the coldest weather when overcoats are worn the collars should never be buttoned around the neck unless at period of rest. On approaching the confines of the camp and before entering, the men should be given a final rest, and then with collars buttoned to conform to regulations they should be taken to their quarters at a slow gait. I always follow this plan when taking my company on hikes during the winter, with splendid results.

In walking, the body sets free a large amount of heated moisture, which rises and escapes around the neck if there is opportunity for it to escape. Otherwise it collects in the collar and in the folds of wool around the neck and upper chest, affording a hot, moist bath to the throat and upper chest, weakening the parts. At the same time the moisture in the cloth turns the material into a conductor of heat instead of an insulator, with a corresponding chilling effect.

To keep men healthy, an officer should see first: That the food is served his men well-cooked and correctly proportioned as to its elements; second: That the ventilation, condition as to cleanliness and the heating of the living and sleeping quarters is as it should be; third: That the soldier's body is clean and correctly dressed and shod for exercise and for rest.

I have known of a company which each morning had a long list of men respond to the sick call with colds and bowel complaints. In this same company the practical application of the three principles cited above almost eliminated the need for sounding the sick call. A. F.

#### PAY OF THOSE WITH THREE "FOGIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to your editorial concerning Mr. Dyer's bill to slightly raise the pay of Army officers, does it occur to you that the bill will have no effect in so far as it concerns officers who are drawing three "fogies"? As I understand it, the bill does not affect the law which specifies that the pay of majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels will not exceed certain specified figures; these being usually between those representing the yearly pay with two and with three fogies, respectively.

Therefore, as most of the Regulars and National Guardsmen of field rank have had considerable service, the bill will not benefit them, although they have been hit by the higher costs of living just as much as those with less service. Surely this cannot be intended as a direct move of omission against the Regular, whose

trained abilities and untiring energy have rendered possible our recent wonderful expansion of numbers in commissioned personnel!

Where is the advocate and champion in Congress of the "oldtimer," be he Regular or Guardsman?

SPARTACUS.

#### PROMOTION FOR WARRANT CARPENTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reference to the Secretary of the Navy's letter on the subject of the exemption of naval officers from paying income tax, I do not wish exemption from paying an income tax, but, on the contrary, I advocate the taxation of officers on the same scale as civilians. However, I am strongly in favor of a more just treatment of warrant officers, as I do not see the fairness of making exceptions between one corps and another. We are all in this big conflict to win, so why leave twenty carpenters, in the classes of 1914 and 1916, out of the promotion since all other grades of warrant officers have been commissioned and advanced two and three grades automatically? It cannot be because there is no vacancy in the Construction Corps, as there are plenty in the grade of Lieutenant (j.g.), all of this grade having been advanced to lieutenant. When you consider the enlisted man who went to enlist and is now a lieutenant (j.g.), it seems that the warrant carpenter has fared badly. While the lieutenant (j.g.) draws a nice salary for an enlisted man, the warrant carpenter without an increase in pay must meet the present high cost of living with an increase in cost of almost every needed article and rent double what it used to be. Still we are only allowed the same \$12 for each room.

Is it too much to ask that all warrant officers receive the same promotion when you bear in mind that there is room for all? My own case as an example: I have to live in apartments not comfortable or suitable to myself and family. Also, I am carrying private insurance as well as the \$10,000 government insurance for the protection of my family and in spite of everything am subscribing to the Liberty Loans.

I feel sure the above has not been put before the Secretary of the Navy in the right light or we few carpenters would have received the same promotion as the other warrants, especially as the enlisted men have received an increase and all officers have been promoted save a small number of retired officers and us few carpenters of the 1914 and 1916 classes.

A CARPENTER STILL ON THE JOB.

#### THE KEATING BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been interested in the articles published recently in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, from Indian war veterans relative to the Keating bill "not going far enough or covering all Indian war service." As a pensioner under that bill I agree with some of the points made, but it is unfair to blame Mr. Keating as he cannot be expected to know who had seen Indian war service, the main fault is in the lack of organization of such veterans; for several years previous to the enactment of the Keating bill, a few old Indian fighters, making Denver, Colo., their headquarters, tried to organize an association of those who had participated in Indian wars, and although the movement was widely advertised very few in proportion to the number eligible, responded; such an organization might have accomplished much good, and might yet.

I believe that a difference should be made in favor of those who served three or more years during the period known as the "Twenty-five Year War" and those past sixty-two years of age and can show one or more years' Indian service should receive the same pension as Civil War veterans, for no Civil War veterans saw more dangerous service than those of Indian wars who were subjected to the bone-racking cold of the Dakotas which left many of us rheumatics for life.

S. L. MEDDAUGH.

Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Campaign, 1876.

#### SERVICE STRIPES FOR HOME DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why not have some mark for length of service in this country during the present emergency? There are thousands of men on duty in the United States who have not had the good luck to be sent abroad, their service has been faithful and true to their country, but they receive no mark of reward such as a six months' service stripe. This would be justified provided they were here by choice, but this is not so. Though they are fit in every way and are being promoted for efficiency, the general view of the civilian is that they must be recently commissioned officers, or newly enlisted men, or men who have evaded foreign service.

Therefore, why not have some mark for service which would also mean experience, faithfulness and fortitude? This would help to drive away the blues which we are subject to for the reason that we are held in this country doing necessary work which cannot be handled by inexperienced men.

ONE OF THEM.

#### ARMY OFFICERS INDICTED FOR FRAUD.

Col. Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., U.S.A., who has been on duty in New York city, and Lieut. Samuel Grass, Q.M.C., U.S.A., who was appointed from civil life a few weeks ago, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in New York city Oct. 3, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. Four other indictments were handed down at the same time against Morris Rosenwasser and Leo Rosenwasser, of the firm of Rosenwasser Brothers, and twelve of their employees. The firm has been manufacturing raincoats for the Army under an \$8,000,000 contract. It is charged that the persons indicted manufactured or passed defective raincoats as being up to specifications. Colonel Hirsch was held in \$100 bail, he having pledged his word to the Government to appear when wanted. He was graduated from West Point in 1891. He has served at different times in many Infantry regiments of the old Army and was detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in July, 1914.



## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarised from reports Oct. 10-17.)

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## Enemy's Retrogression More Widespread.

Abandoning Lille, Laon and La Fère, preparing, as observers judged, to abandon Douai and the Flemish coast, driven in hard fighting from Roulers and the upper Lys river, the Germans bent their energies during the entire week to escaping from the embraces of Foch's armies. Only on the line between Lens and Cambrai, in the western area, and that of the upper Aisne, the Argonne and the Meuse, in the more easterly area, did they offer any really stable defense. Moving back between these two points of resistance they yielded the Oise-Aisne area with its strongholds and bases without notable resistance.

The French and British on sixty miles of front from Cambrai to the Aisne, near Reims, moved forward among areas of machine gun ambushes, seeking vainly to regain contact with the enemy's main forces. These forces, however, had made a fairly clear getaway, as the failure of the Allied reports to mention heavy captures of prisoners in this area plainly indicated. On the banks of the Meuse, the Aire and the upper Aisne it was a different story. An order of General von der Marwitz, chief of the enemy's fifth army, published in American news dispatches reminded the troops on the Verdun front that the safety of the German forces farther west depended on the firm tenure of the positions barring the way down the Meuse. The enemy had behind him a tenable line, following the contour presented by the locations of the towns of Ghent, Tournai, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Mézières and Metz. To the middle part of this line, between Maubeuge and Mézières, he was apparently retreating with utmost speed, a distance of thirty-five miles, at the maximum. Further to the left and right he systematically defended himself, partly to protect the flanks of the retreating force and partly in order to prevent a rupture of his new line at points already within striking distance of the Allies.

As the results of the past several weeks of successful operations on the western front began thus to take shape, the chances of enveloping or breaking up a considerable part of the enemy force became sligher. The success won, it could at least be said, included the expulsion of the enemy from lines so strongly constructed as to offer little hope of inflicting any immediate destruction of their defenders; the driving of the defense into the open with the loss both of his strategic fixity and of his winter quarters; and finally the extension of that form of domination practiced by Foch with a thoroughness that has no modern similar, whereby the enemy is kept in an attitude of defense and apprehension, rendering him relatively incapable of aggressive action of his own at any point. It will be recalled that at no time since the end of July has the enemy struck a blow of any force on his own account. With the losses incurred this week he seems more than ever doomed to the passive rôle of defense, danger, defeat and withdrawal.

## Laon Abandoned.

The French entered Laon on Oct. 13. Within a few hours of each other fell the city, its western neighbor La Fère on the Oise, and the St. Gobain massif (or block of heights) south of the two. The operations that led up to Laon consisted of attacks extending over more than a month against a defense that gradually and progressively gave out. The last stages of this defense were almost reached when, in the preceding week, the French forced the Aisne crossing north of Reims, at Berry-au-Bac. French and Italian troops rushed against the opposite or western end of this Aisne barrier. They found the Oise-Aisne canal line the enemy's protection in this sector feebly held. Quick to follow their advantage they kept on eastward, occupying the whole Chemin des Dames ridge, north of the Aisne, on Oct. 11 and 12. The St. Gobain heights, when reconnoitered were found untenanted. Laon thus laid bare on the south was occupied without military incident.

Belgian troops with King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and also a British naval force, entered Ostend Oct. 17, the Germans having evacuated the city.

## Champagne Gains.

The same retirement which carried the enemy out of Laon released the plains and low hills of Champagne for some twenty miles to the north and northeast of Reims. It was the fight for this area indeed which had done the half of the work of flanking the enemy out of the Laon positions. Gouraud's army, by the beginning of the week under review, had already dislodged the enemy from his chief points of defense and started thrusting him northward. During the present week he moved up the Aisne northeast from Berry-au-Bac, taking in succession the river towns of Neufchâtel, Asfeld and Chateau-Porcien. The area south of the northerly loop of the Aisne was here cleared, except in its eastern portion, northwest of Vouziers, where a stiffer defense held out for several days. By Oct. 16 the attackers had taken villages on the outskirts of Reims, besides holding the north bank of the river west of that town. It became apparent that the enemy was using this portion of the Aisne as he had used that further west, merely as a rear guard adjunct, to delay the pursuit.

## Argonne and Meuse Fighting.

Vouziers, on the west bank of the Aisne, near where enters the Argonne, fell into French hands on Oct. 12. Its capture marked the downfall of the enemy's stubborn defense of the great east and west pass through the Argonne wilderness, the Grand Pré gap. The gap itself attained but not wholly conquered in the preceding week fell only after several days of American attacks on the south and east. The attack culminated on Oct. 15 and 16, when American assaulting troops carried the heights of St. Juvin, east of the gap, stormed St. Juvin village and passed through Grand Pré itself. The conclusive operations took the form of a general assault delivered at 8:30 in the morning on Oct. 16. In many parts this assault triumphed rapidly, while Hill 299, in the German line, was defended to the utmost and changed hands three times. The Americans on the east and south and the French on the west were thus put in a position to undertake the reduction of the small northern fragment of the Argonne, the chief remaining obstacle on their way toward Mézières, thirty miles to the north.

While the Argonne gains of the week looked small, a matter of only a few miles, compared with those scored farther west, they attained importance from the fact of being obtained against the enemy's fullest resistance, in a difficult country strengthened with picked and prepared positions. Further east, to the Meuse

river, there occurred only secondary actions. East of the Meuse, the sudden American stroke of the previous week that had carried Consenvoye and other enemy positions was neither disputed nor continued.

## Germans Yield Cities in Flanders.

The Belgian, French and British force advancing from Ypres gained its first important strategic point in the capture of Roulers. While the Allies had previously reached its outskirts, the enemy had held fast in the city, showing some disposition to make of it another Lens, defending it from street to street. To prevent this the Allies delivered an assault on a 12-mile front on the morning of Oct. 14. The attack extended from the Handzaeme Canal on the northwest to the Menin road. The Belgians on the left gained about three miles of territory, including Cortemarck. The French in the center captured Roulers. On the right the British, likewise successful, reached Buschmolen and Werwicq, and on their flank penetrated to the edge of Courtrai on the Lys. On the 15th the advance made further progress to Thourout on the Belgian wing and for some distance eastward in the British sector. The continued captures in the Roulers attack on Oct. 14 exceeded 8,000 prisoners. On the 16th the British cleared the left bank of the Lys to a point below Harlebeke and established themselves on the right bank as far down as Menin. The resistance south of them promptly collapsed and on Oct. 16 and 17 they occupied Menin and Courtrai. Lille was already abandoned.

## The Occupation of Lille.

British troops entered Lille on Oct. 16. For the second time in the course of the war the chief city of northern France changed hands without an immediate struggle. The military operations immediately leading to the capture of the place were slight. The British had been feeling their way forward for several days from the southwest. They penetrated without the need of attack after the enemy had withdrawn. The withdrawal from Lille was rendered necessary by the flank threats that had developed in preceding weeks from the direction of Cambrai and Ypres. The enemy could undoubtedly have retained possession for some time longer if he had not preferred to retrieve his material by an early retirement.

Lille, while it played no part in the Germans' frontal defense at any time, served them as a depot for men and materials, a function to which its extent and railroad connections suited it admirably. It is the last of the chain of German-held cities on the old front to pass into the Allies' possessions, and for the purposes of the coming winter season the most useful.

## OTHER FRONTS.

In the Balkan area D'Espey moved rapidly northward in Serbia without serious interruption from the Teuton troops bent on withdrawing toward the Danube. The Austrians fought a delaying action around Nish on Oct. 11, but the pursuers conducted an encircling operation and gained the city on Oct. 12. French cavalry occupied Bela Palanka, between Nish and Sofia. With the Allies in Nish the direct rail route from Berlin to Constantinople was severed, and the Turks ceased to enjoy regular land communication with their allies. A route through Rumania and eastern Bulgaria remains but can hardly serve the purposes of communication under the existing conditions. At Nish were taken forty-four field pieces and much other enemy material. Italian troops swept northward through Albania with little opposition. Taking Elbasan, they overcame Teuton rear guards at Straba Pass on Oct. 13. Storming adjacent heights they captured Durazzo on Oct. 14.

In Syria Allenby apparently remains virtually unopposed. His advance detachments moved gradually northward occupying Tripoli on Oct. 13 and Homs on Oct. 15. Turkish cavalry were reported eleven miles to the north.

The Italian front was without important military action.

On the north Russian front American and other Allied troops again engaged the enemy on the lower Dvina river.

## FROM THE 165TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, N.Y.N.G., retired, who served close on forty-two years on the active list of the old 69th, N.Y.N.G. (now the 165th Infantry, U. S.A., in France, as part of the 42d Division), and who was colonel of the old 69th in the Spanish-American War, has received two interesting letters from an officer of the 165th who is well known as one of the most efficient in the regiment. The 165th is under command of Col. Frank R. McCoy (Cav., Regular Army). The first letter, dated France, July 24, says:

"As you know, the Fourteenth of July is to the French what the Fourth of July is to the Americans and I had planned entertaining two French officers who had detachments on my flanks at supper that evening. We had gone along merrily when a much excited messenger arrived with information that the German attack would start in ten minutes. Everybody shot out to his post, and no sooner was the place cleared than the racket commenced. No words can describe it. It was impossible to imagine that a living thing could remain after six hours of this terrific bombardment. About 6 a.m. the following morning the noise of the heavy artillery began gradually to die down. Its place was taken by the rattling and cackling of machine guns and rifles; the attack was on in full force. My battalion to the last man was at its place full of confidence and eagerness. We fought steadily for two days and two nights, and had casualties as you can well imagine. We had some very heavy bombardments and repulsed over fifteen attacks. True to its traditions, your old regiment, particularly the 2d Battalion with its 'old timers,' did nobly.

"There were many instances of heroic actions. All of the men fought like old veterans. Our mission was to hold to the last and for the battalion to die at its place if necessary. The mission was accepted gladly and followed out to the letter, except that we held so firmly, so strongly, and so viciously that it was unnecessary for all of the battalion to die at its post. But what countless numbers of Germans were done for! They were piled up as fast as they advanced. They came within grappling distance of our men, but their lines were so thin when they came close they were unable to withstand the ferocious onslaughts of our soldiers. Our men shot point-blank in their faces, our soldiers crushed their heads with rifle butts, and bayoneted them. Our machine guns wrought fearful havoc and some of our men, not satisfied with standing to receive the Germans, would go over the top and bayonet them. The real combat of the first day started at early dawn and continued until

late in the afternoon. The enemy, completely exhausted through its many and unsuccessful attempts, withdrew for the night.

"The bombardment opened up again early the next morning. Our men, still confident, awaited the reappearance of their foe. They were not to be disappointed. The enemy barrage lifted about 9:45 a.m. Amidst rising dust and smoke the hordes of advancing Germans could again be seen. Instead of fear and doubt, it is reported there was exultation and gladness on the lips and in the breasts of our men. They had seen some of their numbers carried from the trenches, shell-torn and battered, and their lust for the blood of the enemy was greater than at the commencement of the conflict. Again they went at them with full vigor and confidence and battled madly with all arms and every known means that comes with the fighting instinct. In the instructions we received for the defense of our position the French general commanding had closed them with the words: 'To stick to our positions to the last and it would be a beautiful day.' It was a beautiful day and a glorious day. The enemy had been beaten badly, beaten along the whole line of his attack. We feel confident now that we will soon have the Hun on the run and the day will soon be dawning when we can return in honor, triumph and glory to our God-given and longed-for country and the ones we dearly love."

The second letter, which is dated Aug. 10, says in part: "The letter previously mailed described the battle which is known as the breaking up of the great German 'peace offensive' and in which the Rainbow Division played a large part. Was unable to get this one off for two weeks for the reason that the Hun persisted in demanding our attention. He got it more than he wanted it. We had eight days' hard battle. There were villages laid low, without a stone remaining upon a stone. Horses without number dead and mangled strewn the field. We suffered heavy casualties ourselves, but the casualties of the enemy must have been five-fold greater. We spent two days burying the dead after the battle. We captured vast stores of material. The old regiment has increased its fame. We are heralded as the best division in the A.E.F., and this regiment the best in the division. The 165th Infantry was further advanced on any and all days of the battle than any other regiment within the division.

"You will read that we have lost some of our best and ablest officers—Major McKenna killed, Captains Hurley, Ryan and Finn wounded and in the hospital. A number of our Lieutenants and men are dead, but such is war and the men realize it and their spirit is so high that we know no consideration will be given this when it comes time to enter the next conflict. Our colonel had the narrowest escape. He seemed to be unfortunate in locating his post of command. Several of his staff were killed and wounded about him; everywhere he went the shells dropped the thickest; he was game to the core and on the last day of the fight was right up on the first line with us. It is now time for us, as a division, to have a rest, but we are none too hopeful, as we have become used to war's demands. Before I forget, let me remark that the wizard of the outfit is Father Duffy. He seems to bear a charmed life. The shells burst all around him and kill and wound men but a few feet from him, yet he escapes unscathed. He never seems to rest, always on the go, at the hospital and in the field. He's some chaplain and our only fear is that we are liable to lose him if we can't convince him that he should be more careful, but he keeps going despite all arguments."

## LAWYERS AND THE J.A.G.'S OFFICE.

Congressman Henry Z. Osborne, of California, in the House on Oct. 2 caused to be read into the record a copy of a letter he addressed to Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., the Judge Advocate General, on Sept. 30 referring to the appointment of civilian lawyers to positions carrying military rank in the office of the Judge Advocate General and complaining that the making of such applications to that officer through Congressmen was not productive of results, the applications having been "without influence or effect," as the Congressman was informed in a letter from the Judge Advocate General. The War Department has since made public an announcement from the Office of the Judge Advocate General, dated Oct. 14, in which lawyers and others throughout the country who are interested in the matter of appointments to the Judge Advocate General's Office are advised that the method of selection by means of application having proved impracticable as applied to that department it has been abandoned. Attention is directed to the fact that the department is a very small one, having at present an authorized commissioned strength of less than 300; that the number of officers of all grades to be appointed to it average only about fifteen per month, and that the average is likely to grow less. The number of applications has already reached into many thousands and is rapidly increasing, the announcement continues. Applications have proved undependable for the purpose of selecting officers for this special service, for they do not reveal in the applicant the special qualifications essential to a judge advocate. To avoid the unsatisfactory results of such an ill-adapted system the Office of the Judge Advocate General has been compelled to make its own independent investigation, it is explained, which will enable it to assemble a list of lawyers from the country at large who are deemed available for the service, instead of accepting lists submitted by Congressmen. For such information such professional sources as judges of the courts of last resort and the Federal judges of the several states will be consulted, and aided by such sources the Office of the Judge Advocate General will make inquiry not only into the qualifications of all who applied under the former system and who are not clearly disqualified, but also of others who may be thought to be especially available for service.

## ISSUE OF WOOLEN CLOTHING.

Previous instructions on the above subject, the War Department announced, are modified as follows: If, due to the present emergency, the supply of woolen clothing will not permit its issue to all stations, cotton coats and breeches may be issued with least inconvenience and discomfort for winter wear at points in zone four and south thereof (see Appendix 20-1, Manual for the Q.M.D.), except at Fort Sam Houston and vicinity, and points north of Fort Montrie exclusive on the Atlantic Coast, and north of Camp Fremont inclusive on the Pacific Coast; provided an adequate supply of woolen underclothing, flannel shirts and overcoats be issued. If such troops are ordered to a northern station or to overseas service they will be issued a suit of woolen O.D. before departure.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson U.S.N., who on Sept. 15 was appointed by the President a temporary vice admiral, was born in New Jersey, Feb. 23, 1861, and was appointed in the Navy Sept. 22, 1876. Admiral Wilson, who has been doing important duty as commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in French waters, is known as one of the most progressive officers of the Navy. In addition to shore duty he has performed over twenty years of sea duty, and reached the grade of rear admiral July 1, 1917. In celebration of his appointment to vice admiral he was given a reception at a port in France on Oct. 9 by his brother officers, which was attended by a large number of French and Allied naval officers and civilian dignitaries. Admiral Wilson refused the Cross of the Legion of Honor when President Poincaré and Minister of Marine Georges Leygues recently visited him at Brest, according to the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press under date of Sept. 30. The account of the incident, which was first printed in the United States on Oct. 9, continues: "The press was invited not to record the incident. The President, inviting Admiral Wilson to lunch, expressed his intention of decorating his guest with the Legion of Honor. The invitation and intimation were conveyed by William Martin, minister plenipotentiary and director of the protocol, who acts as master of ceremonies in the Republic's substitute for a court. The American admiral replied that, although greatly flattered by the proposal, it was impossible for him to accept a decoration. The Minister of the Marine then intervened and tried to shake the admiral's determination. Admiral Wilson would not be moved. He reiterated his regrets, but took his stand on his government's order forbidding the acceptance of decorations except for acts of war. He declared he could not consider his work at Brest as being work at the front."

The appointment of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Harris, U.S.A., to be The Adjutant General of the Army, with the rank of major general, was a foregone conclusion. General Harris has been serving as Acting The Adjutant General of the Army for some months, succeeding Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, assigned to command the 12th Division. He has already made an excellent record in the duties of his new office, and has been in The Adjutant General's Department since Sept. 1, 1914, at which time he held the rank of major. General Harris was born in Georgia Nov. 10, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was assigned to the 13th Infantry. He subsequently served as an officer of the 9th, 16th, 24th, 5th and 13th Infantry. General Harris in his early service was on frontier duty in Indian Territory, was with the 13th Infantry in the Cuban campaign of 1898, where he took part in the battle of San Juan and the siege of Santiago. As a result of the campaign he was taken ill with yellow fever. He went to the Philippines with the 9th Infantry in 1899, and was representative of the War Department, Board of Management at the U.S. Government Exhibit, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y., from May, 1900, to April 30, 1902. Among other subsequent duties he made a second tour to the Philippines in 1905. General Harris served with the General Staff, is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and is a graduate of the Army War College. The nomination of Major General Harris to be The Adjutant General, with rank from Oct. 4, was confirmed Oct. 10.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral William A. Gill, U.S.N., president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 10, 1918, following a day's illness of pneumonia. Rear Admiral Gill was born at Tamagua, Pa., June 8, 1859, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1879. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the Miantonomah and in 1902-1906 was executive officer of the Celtic. He was, among other duties, on inspection duty in the Bureau of Equipment from 1903 to 1905 and was executive officer of the Cleveland in 1905. He was aboard the Maryland in 1905 and 1906, and became inspector of ordnance at the Midvale Steel Company in 1906 and 1908. He was subsequently in command of the Solace, was at Mare Island Navy Yard, at the New York Navy Yard, and commanded the receiving ship Texas 1909-10. In 1910 to 1912 he commanded the Colorado and in 1913 and 1914 was supervisor of naval auxiliaries. In 1914 and 1915 he was a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington, the following year and in 1916 commanded the Delaware. He was appointed president of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy Department on May 30, 1916. Rear Admiral Gill was on board the United States patrol boat 397 when that vessel was rammed and sunk near an Atlantic port Oct. 5. He was the last person to leave the boat and it is believed the chill he received in the water resulted in the illness which proved fatal.

Major Bryan Cameron Murchison, U.S.M.C., died on Oct. 8 at Quantico, Va., of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. His death came just a month and two days after his promotion to his new rank. He was one of the youngest majors of the Marine Corps. Major Murchison was twenty-six years old, having been born Dec. 17, 1891, at Greensboro, N.C. It was on the date that he received his majority that Major Murchison took up his duties at the Overseas Depot, Quantico, where he had arrived after having served with the Haitian Constabulary since July 1, 1916. Previous to this time he had seen sea and foreign service with various battle-ships. Major Murchison was the son of Mrs. Lillian McD. Murchison, Jacksonville, Fla. His home, at the time of his appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Nov. 13, 1913, was in Charleston, S.C., where his mother resided until recently. Burial was in Charleston, S.C.

Comdr. Richard Tuson Keiran, U.S.N., who died at the Naval Annex of the Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1918, of pneumonia, following epidemic influenza, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Keiran, of Boston, and the husband of the former Henrietta Schultz, of San Francisco. There is one child, Mary Louise Keiran, who celebrated her first birthday a few days before her father was taken ill. Very impressive services were held upon the U.S.S. Connecticut on the morning of Oct. 5. Interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, on Oct. 15. Commander Keiran graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1907. He was attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut at

the time of his death. He was born in Massachusetts Aug. 14, 1887.

Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence Townsend, jr., U.S.N., died of pneumonia in Washington, Oct. 13, following an attack of Spanish influenza. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery. Lieutenant Commander Townsend was a son of Lawrence Townsend, of Philadelphia and New York, who was formerly United States Minister to Belgium and to Portugal. He was thirty years old and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1905. He served with the American forces that landed at Vera Cruz. Later he was in command of the Navy guard that took over the German wireless plant at Sayville, Long Island, N.Y., soon after war was declared with Germany. He had been with the fleet in the war zone until his return to this country a few months since.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarence M. McGill, U.S.N., died of pneumonia on Sept. 30, 1918, at sea. He was born in Pennsylvania July 16, 1885, and was graduated from the U.S.N.A. class of 1903. The report of his death was received by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Peter McGill, Bound Brook, N.J.

Capt. J. B. Sanford, U.S.A., brother of Capt. J. H. Sanford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. A. H. Huguet, wife of Col. A. H. Huguet, U.S.A., died of pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza, at Western Reserve University, Ohio, on Oct. 11, 1918.

Capt. D. F. Shieville, U.S.A., chief of the Explosives Branch of the Ordnance Department of the Army, died in Philadelphia Oct. 14 of pneumonia. Captain Shieville's home was in Cincinnati.

Capt. George Frame Mahool, commander of Battery C, 45th Coast Art., U.S.A., died Oct. 13, 1918, at Camp Eustis, Va., of pneumonia. On July 4 of this year Captain Mahool was married to Miss Marjorie Helmbold, daughter of Mrs. Charles D. Helmbold, of Washington, D.C.

Capt. Walter S. Keller, 7th Engrs., U.S.A., killed Sept. 17 in France, was an architect of San Diego, Cal. He entered the officers' training camp at Fort Leavenworth, where he was commissioned a lieutenant. His promotion came a short time before his death.

Lieut. Col. Seiji Tanikawa, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy, and a promising officer of the Japanese army, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, of pneumonia, Oct. 12, as a result of an attack of Spanish influenza, contracted in Boston the week before while he was in attendance upon his friend, Major Kawahaki, also of the Japanese army, who died of the same disease. Lieutenant Colonel Tanikawa was about forty years of age. He leaves a widow and three children, who are in Japan.

Lieut. Lester W. Kern, whose death in France was recently announced, went to France as a private in Co. I, 106th Inf., but was appointed a lieutenant in July. He was studying for the Episcopal ministry at the Theological Seminary, Annandale, N.Y., when he enlisted in the 27th Division. He was twenty-four years old and the adopted son of Mrs. Thomas A. Wilson, 551 West 160th street, New York.

Lieut. Byron J. Brown, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., died there from influenza on Oct. 9, 1918. His body has been sent to Portland, Me.

Lieut. Edward H. Robinson, U.S.A., died at Camp Taylor, Ky., Oct. 12, of pneumonia. He was attached to Headquarters Co. 159, Depot Brigade, at the time of his death. He was a son of Major Edward W. Robinson, U.S.A., a former New York city engineer, who is now on duty with the 124th Engineers at Camp Forrest, Ga.

Lieut. L. W. Daniel, Q.M.C., U.S.A., who was on duty at the Raritan Government Reservation at Metuchen, N.J., died there Oct. 17 of pneumonia. He was twenty-six years old and a native of Springfield, Ohio.

Lieut. Robert H. Scott, U.S.N., who was on duty as surgeon at the Peekskill rifle range, Peekskill, N.Y., died there Oct. 16 of pneumonia. He was a graduate of Amherst College and of the Long Island Medical College. Before joining the Navy he was a practicing physician in Brooklyn, N.Y. He lived at 128 Reid avenue, that city.

Mrs. William L. Sibert, wife of Major General Sibert, U.S.A., director of the Chemical Warfare Service, died of pneumonia following Spanish influenza, on Oct. 8, 1918, at her home, 1717 De Sales street, Washington, D.C. The body was taken to Pittsburgh, where funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Sibert's father, Col. T. P. Roberts. Gen. and Mrs. Sibert were married in Pittsburgh in the early part of 1917, shortly before going to Washington in May of last year. Mrs. Sibert is survived by her husband, a brother, Lieut. Milner Roberts, U.S.A., now in France, and three sisters.

Miss Bessie Porter Edwards, daughter of Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., died on Oct. 13, 1918, at Camp Meade, Md. Miss Edwards entered the base hospital at Camp Meade a few weeks ago as a student nurse and contracted the disease while caring for influenza patients among the soldiers. Funeral services were held on Oct. 15 at the home of Mrs. Edwards, No. 1524 Eighteenth street, Washington. General Edwards is in Europe. The remains of Miss Edwards were buried with military honors on Oct. 15 in her father's lot at Arlington National Cemetery. The Bishop of Washington, who had known Miss Edwards from a child, read the Episcopal service. William H. Taft, with whom her father had been intimately associated in his work in the Philippines, and the Secretary of War, under whom both she and her father served, were among those at the grave.

Mrs. Florence Stidham Shaler, widow of Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A., died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 9, 1918. Mrs. Shaler is survived by a son, Harrison Shaler, a cadet at West Point, and a daughter, Eleanor, at Vassar. The interment was held at Arlington National Cemetery.

Miss Katherine Wilson, daughter of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, died at her father's home, No. 1305 Rodney street, Wilmington, Del., after one week's illness, due to pneumonia. Miss Wilson was born in Keokuk, Iowa, and had traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and her father's military associations, knew many distinguished persons. She had worked indefatigably activities, and largely through her energy many 3,000 persons in Delaware and elsewhere were aided with food last summer from war gardens. She was treasurer for Delaware of the Army and Navy Relief for Widows and Orphans. She was also active in Red Cross work. News of Miss Wilson's death was received with deep regret by her many friends in the Army and elsewhere.

Mrs. Frederick Martin, mother of Mrs. Reeder, wife of Col. Russell P. Reeder, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Willford, wife of Lieut. Col. Forrest E. Willford, U.S.A.,

died at her home in Marbury, Ala., on Oct. 13, 1918. Mrs. Martin was also the mother of Mrs. Mayfield, wife of Judge James J. Mayfield, of the Supreme Bench of Alabama.

Mrs. Jennie Breene Patton, widow of Capt. Joseph T. Patton, of Detroit, Mich., died at Leavenworth, Kas., on Oct. 3, 1918. Mrs. Patton was the mother of Mrs. Bessie Patton Gardener, wife of Col. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., retired, of Portland, Ore., and of Mrs. Mae Patton Ristine, wife of Lieut. Col. Ben F. Ristine, U.S.A., now serving in France, and aunt of 1st Lieut. Robert G. Breene, U.S. Cav., serving in France.

Mrs. Ida S. Stratton, wife of Judge R. Stratton and mother of Mrs. H. F. Wilson, wife of Captain Wilson, Philippine Scouts, retired, died at Bracketville, Texas, on Oct. 1, 1918. Mrs. Stratton was the mother of C. H. Stratton and Mrs. P. H. Fritter.

Mr. John Ross, father of Mrs. George Herbst, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Herbst, U.S.A., and of Mrs. John Bubb, wife of Major Bubb, died at Plattsburg, N.Y., on Sept. 29, 1918.

Miss Bernice Peters, daughter of Major John I. Peters, Dental Corps, and Mrs. Peters, died at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 3, 1918. Miss Peters, while visiting her parents in Washington, was taken sick with typhoid fever and died in the Emergency Hospital. Interment was in St. Peter's churchyard, Westchester, New York city, Sept. 6. Miss Peters was an only child and had she lived would have been twenty-one years old Sept. 12, 1918.

Mrs. Cora Gregg, formerly a resident of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died on Aug. 14, 1918, at Manila, P.I. Her death was caused by an attack of pneumonia. For many years Mrs. Gregg lived at Fort Leavenworth, where her husband was field clerk at the Army Service schools.

Mrs. Betty Ray Pinkham, wife of Major Edward W. Pinkham, M.C., U.S.A., died Oct. 10 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

William Young Watson, brother of Major James W. Watson, U.S.A., retired, died at Banes, Cuba, Sept. 24, 1918. He was unmarried. For nearly twenty years he had been surveyor of the United Fruit Company. The manager of that company said of him: "He had a soul much too big for his frail body. We here have lost not only a good employee but a noble and sincere friend." He was, notably, a 100 per cent. American, and was, to the same degree, heart and soul with the Allies.

Ensign Emile C. Berard, U.S.N., who was in command of the U.S.S. Spartan, died of pneumonia Oct. 12 at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va. He came of a military family.

Mr. Eugene Taylor Colburn, father of Mrs. Albert Louis Rhoades, wife of Colonel Rhoades, U.S.A., died at 22 Fairmount street, Nashua, N.H., on Oct. 11, 1918, of influenza. Mr. Colburn is survived by a widow, three sons, three daughters, six grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He was a member of Co. K, 1st N.H. Vol. Cavalry.

Ensign Harry A. Fallon, U.S.N., who was home on leave of absence after fifteen months' service in France, died Oct. 15 of pneumonia at the home of his parents, 770 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city. He was graduated from Fordham University in 1916.

Gunner's Mate 3d Class Chesley Shelton Coffey, U.S.N., son of Capt. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A., died on Sept. 30, 1918, at the Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., of pneumonia. Gunner's Mate Coffey was twenty-four years old and has two brothers serving in France. The interment was held at Fort George Wright, Wash., on Oct. 6.

Henry S. Craven, son of Mrs. Eugenie Craven and the late Comdr. Henry S. Craven, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y., on Oct. 14, 1918. Mr. Craven was the grandson of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N.

Mrs. Virginia Young Dolde, wife of Lieut. Charles Dolde, U.S.A., died Friday, Oct. 11, 1918, at Rockford, Ill. Pneumonia, following influenza, was the cause of the death. Mrs. Dolde, formerly Miss Virginia Young, came from Indiana. Her marriage to Lieutenant Dolde, of Leavenworth, took place five years ago. Lieut. and Mrs. Dolde resided in Leavenworth for two years. For the past year they have been at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where Lieutenant Dolde received his commission. Besides her husband, Mrs. Dolde is survived by one daughter, Dorothy, aged three years; one son, Henry Charles, six weeks old; her mother, Mrs. Young, of Marshall, Mo.; a sister, and one brother who is with a medical unit in France.

The enlisted men of Company G, 22d Infantry, on duty at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., under date of Oct. 11, 1918, pay the following tribute to the late First Lieut. Emanuel R. Wilson of their command: "When one speaks of 1st Lieut. Emanuel R. Wilson, Co. G, 22d Inf., there is suggested the picture of a man who has been faithful, who has been honorable, and who knew no law that did not point to duty and that emulative caliber of soul that makes of men the most desirable citizens. He continually strove for the best production of duty that was in him. His personality was lovable, and among his associates in Company G he was looked upon with veneration and affection and will be followed by them, as was the patriarch of old, in sorrow to his grave."

## AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Flying Cadet Perry Lyons, Air Service, U.S.A., of Vicksburg, Miss., was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 10, 1918, while receiving formation drill.

## DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of Oct. 14, announces the deaths of the following officers in this country and in places not covered by printed casualty lists: Col. Charles B. Hagadorn.

Majors James H. Blount and Robert E. Lea. Capts. David Abshire, Walter Grandage, Frederick S. Towle, Warren T. Walker, Howard C. Root, Albert S. Rasche, Harold M. Craig, Frederick W. Grant, Richard J. Conner and John D. Hess.

First Lieuts. William Jameson, William Karp, George J. King, Albert L. Kreitman, Frederic A. Ballache, Frank C. Benson, Anthony G. Bourdett, Byron J. Brown, George Minot Cavis, John Thomas Eilenberger, William M. Pattison, John L. Lilley, Stephen M. Richards, William H. Robinson, Hugh T. Ryan, Henry Blender, John P. McCarthy, Joseph R. Earley, Thaddeus C. De Fries, Hurst V. Campbell, Edward L. Goodwin, Will C. Niles, Alexander F. Lippitt, Clarence H. Dobbs, Herbert D. Taylor, Marcus C. Houser, Homer C. Parrish, Carl C. Culver, Lionel G. Flemming and Amos F. Hamburger.

Second Lieuts. Stuart F. Cooper, Norman C. Ernst, Robert E. Dunham, John Carr, John Farnsworth, Lewis M. Kilian, William J. Dwyer, John F. Bryan, William



Hemel, jr., Patrick A. Finnegan, Cecil C. Freeman, Wyatt D. Doyle, Ruben B. Rothfuss, Phillip H. Farren, Ray C. Ahnefeld, Roger Brown, King Belsier, Nathan C. Towne, Sydney Francis McCreery and Aubrey H. Laughlin.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ensign Edward M. Frost, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kathleen Wilkinson Thompson were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edward Thompson, Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 10, 1918. The house was decorated with palms, southern smilax and cut flowers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Myron Marshall, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. The bride wore a gown of white Georgette crepe combined with tulle, her only ornament being a diamond and sapphire bar pin set in platinum, a gift of the bridegroom. Her veil of illusion was arranged from a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower of bride roses and orchids. Her sister, Mrs. George T. Bush, of Atlanta, was matron of honor. Misses Sallie and Elizabeth Thompson, sisters of the bride, her cousins, Miss Ally Thompson, and Miss Katherine Lloyd, were the bridesmaids. The groom's best man was Mr. Harold Lewis Prince, of Baltimore, Md. A reception followed the ceremony. When Ensign and Mrs. Frost return from their honeymoon they will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Capt. Edward B. Allen, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., announces the engagement of his niece, Miss Constance Fargis Allen, of Straightgate, Flemington, N.J., to Lieut. Jasper D. Ward, Inf., U.S.A. Lieutenant Ward is at present assigned to the 162d Depot Brigade, Camp Pike, Ark.

Mr. Harry P. Simpson announces the marriage of his daughter, Dorothy Brice, to Lieut. Thomas Lewis Reese, U.S.A., on Sept. 26, 1918, at Battle Creek, Mich.

Major Carlos W. Bonham, 53d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Beth Sprague, of New York city, were married in the First Presbyterian Church at Camp Travis, Texas, on Oct. 5, 1918.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Capt. Monroe Mark Friedman, 22d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Frances Elsa Davis in New York city on Sept. 29, 1918. Capt. and Mrs. Friedman are at home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Julia McGowan Brackett announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. George McClellan Chase, to 1st Lieut. William Waller Carson, U.S.M.C., on Oct. 12, 1918.

Announcement has been made of the wedding of Miss Jane Quayle and Mr. Wayne Casey Stewart, of Portland, Ore., on Oct. 12, 1918. Miss Quayle is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Quayle, of Moberly, Mo., and sister of Mrs. O. N. Bradley, wife of Major Bradley, 14th Inf., U.S.A. The bride was gown in satin and Georgette crepe and wore a veil of Spanish blonde lace bound with pearls, a family heirloom. Mr. Stewart is the youngest son of Mrs. Emminger Stewart, of Portland, Ore.

Capt. G. W. Lester, 23d M.G. Bat., U.S.A., and two years a member of the class of 1918 U.S. Naval Academy, was married in San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 8, 1918, to Miss Vida E. Orcutt, of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Stonewall J. Crippen announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence, to Major Pierce Thomas Murphy, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on Oct. 12, 1918, at Mobile, Ala. Major and Mrs. Murphy are at home at 7912 Jeannette street, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Winthrop J. Snow, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Victoria J. Zehring were married at Winthrop, Mass., on Sept. 30, 1918.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Marjorie Newton Cox, daughter of Major and Mrs. Clifford Cox, U.S.A., and Major Irving Howard Engelman, U.S.A., at Augusta, Ga., on Sept. 20, 1918. Major and Mrs. Engelman will be at home at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Catherine Winifred Toy, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Toy, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., was united in marriage to Sergt. Frederick W. Feigenbaum, of Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 7, 1918, at the Sacred Heart Church, Niagara Falls. The Rev. Father J. J. Roche performed the ceremony. After the ceremony breakfast was served, covers being laid for twenty-five. Sergt. and Mrs. Feigenbaum left immediately for West Point, Ky.

Lieut. Walter Eastley Lawson, U.S.M.C., and Miss Emma Stuart Dunbar were married at the Memorial Chapel of Vassar College, Arlington, N.Y., on Oct. 8, 1918.

Mrs. Preston Peters, of Englewood, N.J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alberta Peters, to Lieut. Col. John Clark Moore, Air Service, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cotton Burne, of New York city and Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte E. Burne, to Ensign Edward B. Packard, Air Service, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Packard, of Boston.

Lieut. Harlan M. Clark, 64th Field Art., U.S.A., of Camp Kearny, Cal., and Miss Irene Skinner, of Huntington, Ind., were married in San Diego, Cal., on Oct. 5, 1918, by the Rev. W. E. Crabtree, of the Central Christian Church.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. J. L. Brown, U.S.A., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Enid Peel, daughter of Dr. J. B. Peel, of that city.

Lieut. Herschel O. Williams, U.S.A., instructor in aerial gunnery at Onondaga Field, near San Diego, Cal., and Miss Miriam Irwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Irwin, were married in that city Oct. 5, 1918, by Rev. W. E. Crabtree, of the Central Christian Church.

Lieut. A. A. Slowitzky, Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga., and Miss Helen E. Loughlin, of Coaldale, Pa., were married in Augusta, Ga., on Oct. 5, 1918.

Lieut. Edward D. Dando, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, and Miss Bernice Roberts, of Chicago, were married Oct. 7, 1918, in San Diego, Cal., by Rev. W. E. Crabtree, of the Central Christian Church.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Eldredge, daughter of Mrs. Charles G. Eldredge and the late Rear Admiral Eldredge, U.S.N., and Ensign Asher Atkinson Howell, U.S.N., was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Pelham place, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 7, 1918, in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. Miss

Eldredge, who was given in marriage by Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with rose point lace, and crystal; her veil was caught and held by orange blossoms and pearls and her bouquet was white roses. Miss Hope Baker, maid of honor and only attendant, wore a gown of French blue, with overdress of tulle, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Chaplain B. F. Huske, U.S.N., was best man. The ceremony, performed by Rev. H. H. Covington, rector of Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, took place in the drawing room before a prie dieu, under an arch of palms. The house was attractively decorated with ferns, palms and flowers. Following the ceremony Ensign and Mrs. Howell left for a trip to the Virginia mountains. Ensign Howell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Stout Howell, of Pleasantville, N.Y. Mrs. Howell and Miss Josephine Atkinson, of Pleasantville, attended.

Mrs. Mary B. Mason announces the marriage of her daughter, Norma Genevieve, and Mr. William Preston Garside on Oct. 7, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Garside will be at home after Dec. 1, at El Paso, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Talbot Cooke have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their niece, Miss Esther Carroll Byrnes, to Mr. George Hallowell Lyne, of Henderson, Ky. The wedding will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, West Virginia avenue, Virginia Beach, Saturday, Oct. 26. Miss Byrnes is the daughter of the late Med. Dir. James Carroll Byrnes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Louie Cooke Byrnes.

Asst. Paymr. Robert T. Etheridge, U.S.N., son of Mrs. Irene T. Etheridge, and Miss Elizabeth Francea Wonycott were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Maupin Wonycott, Portsmouth, Va., on Oct. 10, 1918. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William A. Brown, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, before an improvised altar of palms, ferns and cathedral candles. The bride wore a traveling gown of taupe velour, with trimmings of seal and hat to match, and wore a corsage bouquet of orchids. Miss Margaret Wonycott was maid of honor. Mr. George Leslie Wonycott, brother of the bride, was best man. Immediately following the ceremony Paymr. and Mrs. Etheridge left for a wedding trip and on their return will reside at 162 Broad street, Charleston, S.C.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin H. Felt, U.S.A., have arrived in Chicago, Ill.

Major and Mrs. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., have arrived in Shelbyville, Ind.

A daughter was born to Lieut. J. S. Brooks, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooks on Oct. 2, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Wood, are residing at the Portsmouth, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Alan Smith, U.S.A., who were married in Washington Oct. 2, have arrived at Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Roger S. Parrott and children have gone to Oakwood, Dayton, Ohio, to be with Mrs. Parrott's mother for the winter.

Major Richard O. Taylor, A.G.D., U.S.A., was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Roy L. Bowlin, 22d Inf., U.S.A., at Fort Jay, Governors Island.

A daughter, Harriet Cecil, was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold Cecil Train, U.S.N., at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Appleton, Wis., on Sept. 26, 1918.

Mrs. Robert H. Pierson, wife of Colonel Pierson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now in France, is staying at present at 39 East Thirty-fifth street, New York city.

Mrs. Manuel M. Garrett has taken an apartment at 295 Rawson road, Brookline, Mass., during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Garrett, U.S.A., in France.

Mrs. Anna E. Reilly's present address is Pelham Court, Germantown, Pa., Carpenter Station. Master Julian Lindsey is at St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa.

Mrs. Robert Blaine, wife of Major Blaine, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 2544 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo., during Major Blaine's absence overseas.

Mrs. John B. Thompson has taken an apartment at 627 Monroe street, Montgomery, Ala., to be near Major Thompson, U.S.A., who is stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Traub and Miss Margaret Traub, wife and daughter of Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, U.S.A., are spending the winter in New York city. Miss Traub has enlisted as a yeoman in the Navy.

Mrs. La Vergne L. Gregg and Elizabeth, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Gregg, U.S.A., are spending the winter at 959 Riverside avenue, Jacksonville, Fla., while Colonel Gregg is overseas.

Mrs. L. M. Brett and her daughters, family of Brig. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, U.S.A., now serving in France, are residing for the winter at 306 West Ninety-second street, New York city.

Mrs. Henry Munnikhuyzen, during Major Munnikhuyzen's absence in France, will make her home with his mother, Mrs. Annie F. Munnikhuyzen, at Bel Air, Md.

Mrs. G. B. Sharon, wife of Col. G. B. Sharon, Inf., U.S.A., now in France, and Mrs. E. C. McGuire, wife of Major E. C. McGuire, U.S.A., are residing at 131 West Mt. Royal avenue, Baltimore, Md., for the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy, U.S.N., and their daughter, Miss Angelica Remy, have returned to Washington from Jamestown, R.I., where they spent the summer, and have reopened their New Hampshire avenue residence.

Mrs. Richard Tuson Keiran, who was visiting Major and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., at the marine barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard, at the time of Commander Keiran's death, has, with her little daughter, Mary Louise, left for San Francisco to make her home with her mother, Mrs. Louis Schultz, 2466 Filbert street.

A son, George Fountain Parrot, was born to Lieut. Mercer C. Parrott, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parrott at Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 10, 1918. The baby was named for his uncle, Lieut. George Fountain Parrott, jr., U.S.N., who was killed on Oct. 9, 1918, in the collision between the U.S. destroyer Shaw and a British steamer.

Col. and Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrill, of Los Angeles, Col. and Mrs. William Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Barrett, of Hollywood, motored to San Diego on Oct. 4, arriving in time for dinner at the Coronado Hotel. The following day they were the guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. P. Davidson for a dinner-dance at the Grant Hotel, San Diego, and on Oct. 6 they returned to Los Angeles.

A son was born to Major Wesley M. Bailey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bailey at Tunica, Miss., on Sept. 23, 1918.

A daughter, Virginia Gillette Kleitz, was born to Capt. W. L. Kleitz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kleitz on Oct. 1, 1918.

A daughter, Norma Louise Morris, was born to Lieut. E. U. Morris, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morris at Napoleon, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1918.

Mrs. Roe, wife of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.Y. N.G., retired, is convalescent after a very severe attack of pneumonia and pleurisy.

A daughter, Louise Johnson Hilton, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Edward M. Hilton, 330th Inf., U.S.A., at Woodcliff, N.J., on Oct. 5, 1918.

Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor and her three sons will live at Hillcrest, Huntsville, Ala., the home of her husband, while Colonel Taylor is overseas.

A daughter, Katherine Richardson Wicker, was born to Lieut. John J. Wicker, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wicker at Richmond, Va., on Oct. 6, 1918.

Mrs. Thruston Hughes is spending the winter at 1827 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C. Major Hughes, U.S.A., is adjutant of the 32d Artillery Brigade (Coast Artillery), overseas.

Major and Mrs. Cuyler L. Clark, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Cuyler L. Clark, jr., on Oct. 10, 1918, at Bethesda Hospital, Zanesville, Ohio. Major Clark is overseas with his regiment.

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Col. C. J. Nelson, U.S. Inf., and the Misses Elizabeth and Helen Nelson will remain at 644 Forsyth street, Macon, Ga., for the winter while Colonel Nelson is on duty overseas.

Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, and her daughter, Miss Ellen Gordon, have returned to Washington after spending the summer months on the Massachusetts coast, and are living for the season at the Dupont Apartment.

Mrs. R. R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. R. R. Wood, U.S.A., have closed their summer home at Herkimer, N.Y., and have joined Lieutenant Colonel Wood at the Portsmouth, 1735 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Robert T. Snow, U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, Warren Buffington Snow, at Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 4, 1918. The baby is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Warren Snow, of Boston, Mass., and Col. and Mrs. A. P. Buffington, U.S. Inf., retired.

Lieut. Col. George Robinson, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. George Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson have returned to their home, 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C., after three and one-half months stay at the seashore. Chaplain Robinson is recovering slowly from his severe illness.

Mrs. J. R. Claggett with her daughter, Miss Cornelia B. Claggett, and her sister, Miss Louise L. Black, have taken an apartment at 47 East Fifty-eighth street, New York city, where they will spend the winter. Lieut. Col. Henry B. Claggett, Air Service, U.S.A., is now stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where he is in command of the flying school.

The Southern California Association, Companions of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, through its secretary, Charles S. Gilbert, of Los Angeles, Cal., has telegraphed its president, Capt. P. W. Weidner, at Washington that the members of the association "have subscribed to the Fourth Liberty Loan a per capita average of \$500 and still coming. Total membership 230, all 100 per cent. loyal."

Lieut. Harry Cooper Barnes, jr., Inf., erroneously reported as having died from the result of wounds, was, in a later cable, reported in hospital and condition good. Lieutenant Barnes was severely wounded during July, while on patrol duty in No Man's Land, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery on that occasion, and from letters dated September, expected to return to duty about Oct. 1.

Lieut. Edward C. Chew, Coast Art., U.S.A., is said to be the first Chinese to receive a commission in the U.S. Army. He is the son of Dr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of a San Francisco Chinese daily newspaper. Lieutenant Chew was born in California, and was a junior at the University of California when he enlisted in the Army. He advanced through the non-commissioned grades and was given opportunity to take an examination for a commission. He is on duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Frank W. Lawton, son of Col. Frederick G. Lawton, U.S.A., has been commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry to date from Sept. 17. He attended the S.A. T.C. camp at Plattsburg and the Small Arms Firing School at Camp Perry, Ohio. Colonel Lawton is commanding division trains, 1st Division, A.E.F., and has been overseas the past sixteen months. Mrs. Lawton and two younger sons are living at 122 Lincoln street, Newton Highlands, Mass., during Colonel Lawton's absence abroad.

Mrs. Charles H. Barth has rented the home of Dr. J. M. Crook, on upper Third avenue, Columbus, Ga., which she and her sons will occupy. Her son, Lieut. Bittman Barth, U.S.A., a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, in the class of 1918, has been detailed to Columbus. Another son, Mr. Charles Barth, jr., motored to Columbus last week and en route, Mrs. Barth and Mr. Charles Barth, jr., spent a few days in Atlanta as the guests of Mrs. C. L. Storey. General Barth is at present in France. A most cordial welcome is being extended to Mrs. Barth and her sons.

Mrs. John J. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Ryan, wife and daughter of Col. John J. Ryan, U.S.A., have recently arrived at Fort Riley, Kas., to join Colonel Ryan and have taken quarters in the Flats. Prior to Colonel Ryan's recent return from duty with the American Expeditionary Force in France, Mrs. Ryan and Miss Ryan made their home at 120 West Laurel street, Glendale, Los Angeles county, Cal., where they will return upon the departure of the 10th Division for overseas duty, Colonel Ryan being in command of the 70th Infantry.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Major Thomas H. Edwards, Veterinary Corps, U.S.A., has received word from Major Edwards of his safe arrival in France. Major Edwards is with the 87th Division, as division veterinarian. Mrs. Edwards was with her husband at Camp Dix, N.J., until the division moved. While there they visited many interesting places, among them being Washington, Atlantic City, New York city, Asbury Park and two days before leaving camp they attended the annual meeting and banquet of the A.V.M.A., held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. A son, Earle Edwards, is a cadet at N.M.M.I. in the Reserve officers' training camp at Roswell, N.M. Mauley Edwards is with his mother in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Edwards's many friends will regret to learn that she has been seriously ill. Her address is 506 Pottowatamy street, Leavenworth, Kas.



Major Gen. and Mrs. William M. Black, U.S.A., are at 2324 California street, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifford B. Sawyer, U.S.A., of Boston, Mass., will spend next winter in Washington.

Mrs. Michie, widow of Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Michie have returned to Washington.

Mrs. F. S. Folts is now living at 1631 North Front street, Harrisburg, Pa., during the absence of General Folts in France.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., are back in Washington and reopened their house at 1751 N street.

Mrs. Knapp, wife of Paymr. John Harrison Knapp, U.S.N., has left Washington and joined Paymaster Knapp in Boston.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Green Peyton, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Phoebe, on Oct. 7, 1918, at Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss, wife and daughter of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., are located at 927 Farragut Square, Washington.

Lieut. E. B. Iglehart, U.S.N., retired, and wife have taken an apartment at the Maryland Hotel, Annapolis, Md., for the winter.

Mrs. Collins, wife of Capt. Wallace D. Collins, U.S.A., and her young daughter are living at 1870 Wyoming avenue, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Eastburn, U.S.A., who were married in Washington Oct. 5, have returned to Washington from their honeymoon.

Mrs. Chaffee, widow of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington from Los Angeles, Cal., and is stopping at the Willard.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., who have been absent from Washington for some time, have returned to their home, 1715 I street.

Ensign and Mrs. Nevil Ford, U.S.N., have left Boston, Mass., and gone to Washington, where they have leased an apartment at the Altamont.

Major and Mrs. John W. Butts, U.S.A., and their daughter, Miss Elsa Louise Butts, are residing at their residence, 1341 Quincy street, Washington.

Miss Harriett Waterman, daughter of Col. J. C. Waterman, U.S.A., has reported for duty as reconstruction aid at the hospital, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Mrs. William Goff Caples and her sons, Joseph, Billy and Stephen, are living at 6035 Pitt street, New Orleans, La., during Colonel Caples' overseas duty.

Mrs. Daniel Noce entertained for luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on Columbus Day in honor of her guest, Mrs. James Arthur Pickering.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., have visiting them in Washington their daughter, Mrs. Chamberlin, wife of Major Harry Dwight Chamberlin, U.S.A.

Mrs. Fabrizio, wife of Lieut. Carmine Fabrizio, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. C. Sniffin, U.S.A., in Washington, has returned to Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Bromwell, widow of Capt. Charles Bromwell, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Bromwell are at the home of Mrs. Bromwell's mother, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, on Q street, Washington.

Mrs. Jaques, widow of Comdr. William H. Jaques, U.S.N., has reopened her apartment at 2400 Sixteenth street. Her two sons, David and William, entered the Naval Academy last spring.

Mrs. T. P. Bernard, with her two children, will make her home with her aunt, Mrs. M. E. Moran, 1649 Newton street, N.W., Washington, during Lieutenant Colonel Bernard's absence in France.

The Washington Star for Sunday, Oct. 13, publishes pictures of Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Col. G. G. Mortimer, U.S.A., and Miss Anita Kite, daughter of Surg. and Mrs. T. W. Kite, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and their daughter, Miss Marion Oliver, have returned to Washington from their country place in Canada and are at their residence, 1767 Q street, Washington.

Mrs. Warren Scanlon, who has been visiting her father, Capt. Howard Kirk, at Philadelphia for the past month, has returned to her home at Mt. Holly, N.J. Lieutenant Scanlon is stationed at Camp Dix.

Mrs. W. D. Alexander, wife of Major William D. Alexander, Field Art., U.S.A., has taken an apartment at Willard Courts, Washington, D.C. Major Alexander has recently returned from a year's service in France.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Bemis, U.S.N., are spending a few days in New York prior to Mrs. Bemis's return to her former home in California, where she will be actively engaged in war work during Lieutenant Commander Bemis's stay abroad.

After leaving Fort Des Moines Mrs. W. C. Bonner, with her daughters, Clara and Anna, spent a few weeks with her mother and sister in Pittsburgh, Pa., before joining Captain Bonner in Washington. They are now at home at Arbor and Banner streets, Hyattsville, Md.

A daughter, Harriet Cubbison Darby, was born on Sept. 10, 1918, to Capt. Harry Darby, Jr., 60th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Darby at Kansas City, Mo. Captain Darby was on duty overseas when the child was born.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckingham, widow of Commander Buckingham, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Isabel Freeman, have purchased the Anderson house, corner Sixteenth and K street, and will make it their future Washington residence.

Mrs. Charles A. Walker, jr., with her two children, Marjorie and Charles, will spend several months at Anchorage, Ky., while Lieutenant Colonel Walker, U.S.A., is in France. Her sister, Miss Phelps, will remain in Washington through the winter, and will be at the Donald, 1012 Thirteenth street, N.W.

Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Baxter will be at the Cambridge, 1030 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the winter. Their daughter, Mrs. Myron W. Hutchinson, wife of Lieut. M. W. Hutchinson, U.S.N., will also be at the Cambridge while Lieutenant Hutchinson is abroad on destroyer service.

Lieut. Col. Bruce B. Buttler, U.S.A., who has been home on sick leave for eight months owing to an airplane accident last February in San Diego, Cal., has again reported for active duty at Rockwell Field. Colonel Buttler is still slightly lame, but otherwise quite recovered. He is the son of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Buttler, U.S.A. Mrs. Bruce Buttler and Miss Jane Buttler are making their home in apartments on Pacific avenue, San Francisco.

During the absence of Lieut. Col. Mark L. Ireland, U.S.A., Mrs. Ireland and children are living in their home at 406 Harrison avenue, Alamo Heights, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Ireland's father, Mr. H. I. Thompson, superintendent of government warehouses, is living with her. Mrs. Ireland is doing social welfare work. Mark, jr., is raising rabbits and guinea pigs to help win the war.

Major Fred W. Herman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., returned to the United States after a year's service in France at expeditionary headquarters. Major Herman started for the United States on the Mount Vernon, which was torpedoed when fourteen hours out, but arrived in New York Sept. 19 on another vessel. He has been visiting his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fred J. Herman, at Nogales, Ariz.

Lieut. Col. Fred J. Herman, 10th Cav., U.S.A., who was recently wounded in the fight at Nogales, Ariz., on Aug. 27, has fully recovered from his wound and is again on duty at sub-district headquarters at Nogales.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. Henry O. Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harry J. Crippen, wife of Major Crippen, of the British army now serving in France, are at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., having motored from Detroit, Mich.

In the list of honors of officers and men of the A.E.F., who were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, which we printed in our issue of Sept. 14, page 63, we gave the name of Major Guyin Rome, Inf. This seems to have been a mistake through an error in transmission as from a recent issue of the Paris Herald we learn that the officer's name is Major Guy I. Rowe, since it gives the name of the wife of Major Rowe and her address as 3712 Park boulevard, San Diego, Cal. The paragraph in the Paris Herald prints the name as Rome, but in view of the fact that Major and Mrs. Rowe's correct address is given this again is obviously a typographical error.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Medorem Crawford, jr., Inf., having reported at headquarters of the 19th Division at Camp Dodge, Iowa, was on Oct. 8 announced as Orders No. 229, War Dept., dated Sept. 30, 1918, as Assistant Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. George C. Saffarans, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, has been ordered to the Army General Hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., for medical treatment.

Col. Harry W. Newton, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to the 32d Artillery at Fort Hamilton for duty.

Col. Meade Wildrick, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty with the 31st Coast Artillery at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Major Gen. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., has been relieved of the command of the 4th Division, on duty in France, and has been assigned to the command of an Army Corps in the 1st Field Army.

Col. William N. Bispham, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command Army General Hospital No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in addition to his duties as commandant of the medical officers' training camp at Camp Greenleaf. Col. Edward L. Munson, Med. Corps, has been relieved from his additional duty as C.O. of General Hospital No. 14.

Col. Ira L. Reeves, I.G.D., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty with the 122d Infantry, 31st Division, at Camp Mills, N.Y.

Major Paul X. English, I.G.D., has been assigned to duty as inspector of the 97th Division at Camp Cody, N.M.

Capt. Samuel T. Fisk, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 221st Field Signal Battalion at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J.

Major Henry Abbey, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to assume command of Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.

Col. Clarence H. McNeil, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 37th Brigade Army Artillery at Camp Eustis, Va.

Col. Norman P. Hyatt, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to the 152d Depot Brigade at Camp Upton, N.Y.

Col. Davis C. Anderson, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to the 63d Pioneer Infantry Regiment at Camp Dix, N.J.

Col. George D. Guyer, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty with the 64th Pioneer Infantry Regiment at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

### THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 236, 265-270.—Abbreviation "emer." after appointment represents emergency appointment.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 10, 1918.

The Senate on Oct. 10 confirmed all the Army nominations of Sept. 28, Oct. 1 and Oct. 3, published on pages 132, 133, our issue of Sept. 28; 168 and 174, Oct. 5. The new general officers all rank from Oct. 1, except that The Adjutant General, Major Gen. Peter O. Harris, ranks from Sept. 1; the Surgeon General, Major Meritts W. Ireland, from Oct. 4, and Brig. Gen. Samuel McRoberts, O.D., from Aug. 2. In the list as originally printed the name George O. Cross should be George O. Cross, to be brigadier general.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 235, OCT. 7, 1918, WAR DEPT.

##### INFANTRY.

Capt. H. E. Lyons, Inf., to captain, S.C. (emer.), Aug. 5, 1917.

Major H. J. C. Humphrey, Inf., to Camp Sevier, S.C., for duty with 156th Depot Brigade.

S.O. 236, OCT. 8, 1918, WAR DEPT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. M. B. Palmer, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. W. W. Lewis, M.C., to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty.

##### AIR SERVICE.

Officers to Garden City, N.Y., for duty: First Lieuts. J. R. Burns, H. M. McClelland; 2d Lieuts. A. P. Bacon, F. D. Croxford, L. W. Frankley, D. L. Joscelyn, O. McMullen, F. M. Gilbert.

##### Appointments, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Chitty, Cav., to colonel (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918.

##### Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointments of officers in P.A. (emer.), with assignments and date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be major—Capt.

D. S. Doggett, F.A., 72d F.A., West Point, Ky., Sept. 17. To be captain—First Lieuts. J. B. Warner, F.A., 69th F.A., West Point, Ky., Sept. 17; G. V. Mavrick, F.A., 43d F.A., Leon Springs, Texas, Sept. 10; R. G. Lockwood, F.A., 48th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal., Sept. 17; E. F. Kern, F.A., School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 9; F. W. Kemmer, F.A., 51st F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas, Sept. 17; R. L. Holclaw, F.A., 67th F.A., West Point, Ky., Sept. 7; J. B. Angell, F.A., 68th F.A., West Point, Ky., Sept. 12. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. F. Brownell, F.A., Field Art. brigade firing center, West Point, Ky., Sept. 11; R. M. Lee, F.A., 51st F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas, Sept. 19; A. Dixon, F.A., 63d F.A., El Paso, Texas, Sept. 17; L. F. Strass, F.A., 62d F.A., El Paso, Texas, Sept. 12; R. H. McCague, F.A., 69th F.A., West Point, Ky., Sept. 17. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty.

Capt. I. D. Wingo, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918; assigned to 32d F.A.

Capt. G. O. Huey, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918.

##### Appointments, Infantry.

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: To be majors—Capt. W. W. Hulin, P. C. Ragan, H. G. Anderson, S. M. Strong, S. Tighe, J. W. Shelton, J. C. Oliver, N. F. Morehouse, S. F. Mashbir.

##### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. W. R. VanSant, retired, from Camp Shelby, Miss., to his home and from active duty.

##### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers detailed in Inspector General's Department and to camp specified as camp inspectors: Majors W. W. Hulin, Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; G. O. Huey, F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; P. C. Ragan, Inf., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; H. G. Anderson, Inf., Camp Oster, Mich.; S. M. Strong, Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; S. Tighe, Inf., Camp Logan, Texas; J. W. Shelton, Inf., Camp Bowie, Texas; J. C. Oliver, Inf., Camp Kearny, Cal.; N. F. Morehouse, Inf., Camp Greene, N.C.; S. F. Mashbir, Inf., Syracuse, N.Y., recruit camp.

S.O. 237, OCT. 9, 1918, WAR DEPT.

##### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Col. C. H. McNeil, G.S. (C.A.C.), is relieved from detail as member of G.S.C.

##### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Capt. W. Quinn, Q.M.C., to Chicago, Ill., and to Mr. G. S. Bridge, Lytton Bldg., for duty.

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) W. H. Lewis, Q.M.C., School for Bakers and Cooks, will be placed upon retired list at South San Antonio, Texas, and to home.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Wilson, upon his arrival in U.S., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as department surgeon; Col. J. B. Clayton from duty in the Southern Department, and to Washington and report in person to S.G. of Army; Major J. S. Hough to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Major L. D. Cruice to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge.

##### DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. K. B. Alsbrook, D.C., to captain, D.C. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918.

##### VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. D. J. Lynch and E. A. Dunn, V.C., Newport News, Va., for duty.

##### SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. R. H. McElwain, San. C., to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

##### Appointments, Sanitary Corps.

Lieut. J. Masters, San. C., to captain, San. C. (emer.), Oct. 8, 1918.

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Temporary promotion of officers of C.E., date of rank and vacancy from July 30, 1918: To be major—Capt. E. R. Neyland, jr.; to be captain—1st Lieut. H. Latson.

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major F. A. Estes, O.D., to Deming, N.M., Camp Cody, for duty, relieving Capt. M. S. Muir, O.D.

##### SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. R. Poillon, S.C., to West Point, Miss., Payne Field, for duty.

First Lieut. C. H. DeLorraine, S.C., to Cumberland, Md., for duty.

##### AIR SERVICE.

Capt. J. B. Alexander, jr., mil. av., S.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

The relief on Sept. 27, 1918, of Major E. F. Riggs, F.A., to duty with the American Expeditionary Force in France; Major Riggs is relieved from duty as military observer to the armies in Russia and as attaché in Russia.

##### COAST ARTILLERY.

Col. C. H. McNeil, C.A., to Camp Eustis, Va., and assume command of 37th Brigade, Army Artillery.

Officers of C.A. to 7th Trench Mortar Battalion and will join: Capt. W. W. Irvine, J. W. Gilmore, C. R. Crosby, T. Van Ornum; 1st Lieuts. J. Nichols, J. C. Stephens, J. B. O. Siske; 2d Lieut. V. V. Mills.

Capt. E. A. Van Nest, C.A., to 43d Brigade Hqrs. (C.A.C.) and will join.

##### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. G. D. Guyer to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 64th Pioneer Inf.; Col. W. A. McDaniel to 6th Pioneer Inf.; Col. N. P. Hyatt to 152d Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, N.Y.; Col. D. C. Anderson and Lieut. Col. J. C. Hattie to Camp Dix, N.J., 63d Pioneer Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. DeB. Hunt to Camp Funston, Kas., 65th Pioneer Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. C. Baird to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 64th Pioneer Inf.

##### Appointments, Infantry.

Capt. A. D. Chipman, Cav., to major (emer.), Oct. 7, 1918; to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty with 64th Pioneer Inf. Regt. Major E. A. Early, Inf., to lieut. col., Inf. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918.

Appointments of the following Infantry officers in Infantry (emer.): To be lieutenant colonels from Oct. 7, 1918—Majors L. F. Ford, W. H. Moore, R. E. Jones, A. W. Cleary, J. I. Maud, D. S. Wilson, W. Moore, G. D. Murphy. To be captains from Oct. 4, 1918—First Lieuts. R. S. Tucker, H. Cook.

##### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. J. A. Frew, M.T.C., to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with 10th Divisional Supply Train.

##### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. R. O. Ebert, retired, is placed on active military duty and to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty.

##### RATING OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 65, SEPT. 12, 1918, WAR DEPT.

This order, which relates to the rating of officers of the Army, appears in full on page 241 of this issue.

BULLETIN 51, AUG. 31, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Sec. I, Bulletin No. 17, War Dept., 1918, is amended so as to omit the phrase, "the machine to be turned in when the organization leaves for overseas duty."

II.—Par. 2, Sec. V, Bulletin No. 68, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. III, Bulletin No. 32, War D., 1918, is further amended so as to allow orderlies attached to foreign missions in the United States when living in towns or cities, or when traveling, a per diem of \$3.

##### Army Nurses.

III.—1. Army nurses, members of Catholic orders whose vows require the wearing of a distinctive garb, are authorized to wear the garb of their order while traveling on land in this country without troops and while traveling on transports.

2. When this garb is worn they will also wear a device of the Army Nurse Corps, which will clearly mark them as members of that corps.

3. While on duty they will wear a distinctive cap, prescribed by the Surgeon General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. G. C. Saffarans to Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Capt. E. B. Stone and 1st Lieut. T. Lindley, A.G.D., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Major E. E. Lambert, A.G.D., to Camp MacArthur, Texas, as camp adjutant. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. M. Larimer, A.G.D., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Col. J. B. Wilson, A.G., is relieved from detail in the A.G.D. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. R. McC. Pettin, A.G.D., Camp Beauregard, La., to 17th Division as assistant division adjutant. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. J. Moore, Jr., A.G.D., to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Livingston, A.G.D., to major, A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 21, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in A.G.D. (emer.), rank as indicated: To be captain—Capt. E. F. Rivinus, May 9, 1917. To be first lieutenant—First Lieut. R. F. Wrigley, July 3, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 22, 1918: To be major—Capt. E. F. Hennahan. To be captain—First Lieut. E. V. Hanson. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. E. Hepburn. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Second Lieut. E. E. Kremer, Inf., to 1st lieut., A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. H. L. Johnson. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. L. L. Klein. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Capt. Emil J. Cohen, Inf., to captain in A.G.D. (emer.) for personnel duty, Aug. 25, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Major N. L. Salinger, Inf., to major, A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 14, 1918; to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Second Lieut. A. R. Herron, A.G.D., to 1st lieut., A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. W. G. Grierson, A.G.D., to major, A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
First Lieut. R. Little, A.G.D., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Second Lieut. S. Channess, Inf., to 1st lieut., A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 29, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. Gregg, A.G.D., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.), with rank from Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. J. Wilson, Inf., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.), for personnel work, Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
Capt. M. R. Traube, San. Co., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.), Jan. 9, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Austin, I.G.D., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty as division inspector, 96th Div. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. E. Swift, I.G.D., to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty as division inspector, 96th Div. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
Col. I. L. Reeves, I.G.D., to Camp Mills, N.Y., for duty with 122d Infantry Regiment, 81st Div. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
Major P. X. English, I.G.D., to Camp Cody, N.M., for duty as division inspector, 97th Div. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## Appointments, Inspector General's Department.

Major S. W. Zimmer, J.A., to Houston, Texas, as department judge advocate. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Appointments, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. H. Baugh, Inf., to captain, J.A.G.D. (emer.), Aug. 21, 1918; to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Second Lieut. A. G. Helbing, Q.M.C., to 1st lieut., J.A.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918; to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. S. C. Melo, J.A.G.D., to major (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. T. H. Brown, Q.M.C., to captain, J.A.G.D. (emer.), June 15, 1917; to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
Capt. G. B. Dabney, Engrs., to major, J.A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: J. N. Chrystie to Fayetteville, N.C.; Camp Bragg; G. F. Stringer to Mays Landing, N.J.; Bethlehem Landing Plant; J. T. Johnson to Mt. Union, Pa.; R. W. Lindsay to Mt. Union, Pa. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. B. Williams to Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City; Capt. T. M. Semmes to Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Gordon; T. G. Tate to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Camp Forrest; L. J. Maney to Plattsburg, N.Y.; J. Rowland to Ridgway, Pa.; Ridgway to Gas plant; W. Powers to Washington Barracks; P. S. Burdett to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; D. J. Dunigan to Columbus, Ga.; L. Graves to Washington, D.C.; J. R. Watson to Columbus, Ga.; 1st Lieut. P. M. McGuire to Camp Gordon, Ga.; W. M. Weasom to Yaphank, N.Y.; Camp Upton; T. B. Young to Louis O'Connell Co., Tiffin, Ohio; 2d Lieut. H. M. Weiss, S. L. Meyer and H. L. Newman to Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. O'Callaghan to Washington, D.C. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. H. Romer to Lakehurst, N.J.; Capt. T. R. Jacobs to Carlisle, Pa.; J. S. Van Bergen to Fort Sheridan Hospital; J. D. Eason to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; H. G. Dillingham to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. R. Hatton and J. E. Fitzgerald to Washington, D.C.; F. J. Brackett to Camp Grant, Ill.; 2d Lieut. F. H. Dyer to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Second lieutenants, Q.M.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., duty with field remount squadrons at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, H. W. Gillen, R. E. Lee, R. L. Cappel, C. T. Lambert, G. J. Diehlmann, R. Fox, E. E. Allison, F. Woods, J. N. Fields, A. A. Connelley, C. W. Schoenhals, W. Van Haselen, L. H. Clevenger, P. Withers, B. C. Graff, H. Geiston, LeR. Smith, C. F. Lushy, G. R. Stuntz. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Major F. D. French, Q.M.C., to duty with Motor Transport Corps. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. M. A. Weller, Q.M.C., to Sandy Hook, N.J. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
Capt. J. R. Stalker, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capts. H. K. Waisfield, T. R. Stevens, W. MacLeod, E. R. Baines, C. O. Miller, J. Odlin, A. Rosenfeld, M. Remington, D. M. Speed, S. D. Pine, A. M. Reeve, Q. D. Wood, A. Freeman, L. Cogswell, Jr., S. W. Shaffer. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Major E. B. Gregory, Q.M.C., to lieut. col., Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Second Lieut. T. A. Thielens to 2d lieut., Q.M.C. (emer.), June 1, 1918; to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Capt. W. F. Deegan, Q.M.C., to major (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. H. A. Voss, Inf., to 1st lieut., Q.M.C. (emer.), Aug. 15, 1917; to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), dates of rank as indicated: To be lieutenant colonel—Major J. A. McGrath, Sept. 28, 1918. To be majors—Capts. C. Perfect and C. A. Coe, Sept. 28, 1918; B. B. Burgunder, Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
Capt. G. A. Christensen, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Major C. H. Rich, Q.M.C., to lieut. col., Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
First Lieut. W. R. Rehm, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. F. Carwell, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. C. W. Dietz, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 4, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), date of rank as indicated: To be majors—Capts. W. F. Baker, Oct. 2, 1918; W. F. Daugherty, Oct. 8, 1918; D. W. Morey, Oct. 2, 1918; J. F. Sears, Oct. 1, 1918; H. W. Smith, Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), with date of rank as indi-

cated: To be captains—1st Lieut. H. H. Horner, T. J. Armstrong, Oct. 2, 1918; 1st Lieut. J. O. Bigelow, R. E. Wooden, Sept. 30, 1918; 1st Lieut. C. M. Carroll, J. H. Hathaway, Oct. 2, 1918. To be first lieutenant—2d Lieut. H. L. Richards, Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. F. T. Winkle, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated: To be majors—Capts. J. E. Rudolph, Oct. 2, 1918; J. F. Thompson, F. A. Thompson, D. W. Shand, Sept. 30, 1918; A. H. Willis, A. H. Williams, W. S. Vidor, G. W. Thompson, E. G. Numan, J. A. Nelson, N. Enders, G. Z. Eckels, W. M. Dixon, G. W. Armbrage, Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Sergeant 1st Class J. Donnelly, Q.M.C., to first lieut., Q.M.C. (emer.), and to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. C. H. Kinney, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. H. K. Weed, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Appointments of second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Q.M.C. (emer.), from Oct. 3, unless otherwise noted: H. F. Abbott, H. Cavendish, A. H. Corwin, M. M. Davis (Oct. 2), T. H. Doyle (Oct. 2), L. H. Esten, L. I. Franklin, M. Goldsmith, G. E. Irving, K. J. Kaufmann, C. M. Lins (Oct. 2), T. R. Moyle, M. McDonald, K. D. Norvall, J. C. Runkle (Oct. 2), C. E. Senner, M. E. Shurtliff (Sept. 30), H. H. Starr, G. S. Tandy, E. A. Wilson, C. A. White. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. C. Degenhardt, Q.M.C., to 1st lieut., Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. R. F. Schenck, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918: To be major—Capt. B. Widell. To be captain—First Lieut. F. L. Goodwin. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Capt. Z. H. Sturman, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated in 1918: Captains to be majors—T. O. Baker, Oct. 6; D. M. Brown, Oct. 3; H. Baldwin, Oct. 2; H. G. Brannen and H. L. Burns, Oct. 1; J. S. Cook, H. C. Glover, R. W. Kern and T. Leonard, Oct. 3; F. E. Parker and S. L. Zaidner, Oct. 9. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918: To be majors—Capts. O. W. Gralund, J. A. Hill, J. MacKay, A. J. Maxwell. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

The retirement of Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, from active service on Oct. 3, 1918, is announced. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with mobile hospitals specified: First Lieut. R. J. Hauser, No. 103; D. J. Margolis, No. 101. (Oct. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty: First Lieut. H. Goodfriend, E. W. Mitchell. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., for duty with the base hospital specified: Capt. R. Hillkowitz, Base Hospital No. 185; 1st Lieut. L. C. Havens, Base Hospital No. 134. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty: Capt. C. H. Wilkinson and 1st Lieut. J. P. A. Bacon. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty: Capt. G. H. Fitzgerald and 1st Lieut. E. W. Clavater. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty: Capts. A. E. Gadbois and S. Rosenblatt. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: First Lieut. F. C. Christensen, B. R. Treasure, C. E. Early. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Majors W. C. Thomas to Linda Vista, Cal.; Camp Kearny; W. E. Hall to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; C. M. O'Connor, Jr., to Columbus, Ga.; Infantry School of Arms; Capt. W. J. Manning to Camp Meade, Md.; M. Ames to French Lick, Ind.; Army hospital now being organized at the West Baden Hotel; J. C. Gorsuch to Denver, Colo.; Hospital No. 21; L. H. Martin to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Base Hospital No. 150; C. J. Watterston to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Base Hospital No. 137; H. Lynch to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; Base Hospital No. 163; E. A. Lupton to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Base Hospital No. 163; W. H. Gilmore to Allentown, Pa.; Camp Crane, Mobile Hospital No. 103; J. A. Barst to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Q. T. Avery to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; M. E. Heck to Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Gordon; C. E. McKee to Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. H. W. Hartman to 50th Inf., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.; C. J. McCullough to Augusta, Ga., with Evacuation Hospital No. 31; W. F. Hume to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, Mobile Hospital No. 102; H. E. Canfield to Fort Bliss, Texas; Base Hospital No. 2; D. E. Little to Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Shelby, with Evacuation Hospital No. 85. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Raleigh, N.C., Tank Corps, for duty: First Lieut. A. C. Bagby and A. J. Drolet. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty: Capts. E. R. Barton, J. M. O'Malley; 1st Lieut. W. J. Le Rossignol, T. G. Parker. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. R. G. Huasey, M.C., to major (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major B. D. Ridlon to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Base Hospital No. 140; Capt. N. Kerr and 1st Lieut. F. D. Levy to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. A. R. Keady to Camp Upton, N.Y., with 5th Corps Artillery; Capt. B. R. Nairn to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; D. E. Singleton to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Base Hospital No. 105; 1st Lieut. H. W. Kinderman to Azules, N.C.; Hospital No. 19. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with Surgical Group No. 2: Major H. G. Wyer; Capt. H. B. Pritchard, T. S. Brown, R. C. Danford, G. L. Davenport, W. H. Glynn, H. Scott, W. A. Shelton, P. Wroth; 1st Lieut. E. G. Henry. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Major H. M. Adler, M.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Major R. S. Bryan, M.C., to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Baker, M.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for temporary duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard, for duty with Base Hospital No. 120: Capts. W. R. Davidson, D. O. Phillips, J. W. Schoffault; 1st Lieut. M. L. Hillman; J. L. Sumnerlin; Capt. C. R. Lockwood, W. F. McManus, J. F. Strauss; 1st Lieut. G. M. Cook, J. E. Morrison, J. S. Stewart. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. J. Walsh, M.C., to Markleton, Pa., Hospital No. 17, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Shimer, M.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. J. F. Hanna, M.C., to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., for duty with Base Hospital No. 120. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Major H. L. Arnold, M.C., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., Camp Forrest, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

R. M. Stephenson, M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with Base Hospital No. 143. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Major T. L. Long, M.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Jarratt, M.C., to Pictinny Arsenal, Pictinny, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. C. Harrold to Base Hospital No. 104; Major R. P. Williams to Norfolk, Mass., to assume command of the Army hospital being organized; Major J. P. O. Morfit to Fort Sheridan, Ill., with Base Hospital No. 103; Capt. W. C. Moss to Camp Upton, N.Y., with Base Hospital No. 131; Capt. D. E. Brace to Admiral, Md., with development battalions; Capt. R. T. Morris to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; Col. E. L. Munson is relieved from additional duty as C.O. Army General Hospital No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Col. W. N. Bispham, now on duty as commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., is assigned in addition to his present duties to duty as C.O. Army General Hospital No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of Med. Dept. to Princeton, N.J., Princeton University, for duty: Capt. A. W. Stevenson; 1st Lieut. R. F. Boonsira, P. B. Jenkins, C. K. Ross. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## Appointments, Medical Corps.

Major W. E. Woodbury, M.C., to lieut. col., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. R. L. Morris, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments of majors, M.C., to lieut. cols., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: J. E. Jennings, W. V. Percy, J. H. Blackburn, E. Moss, H. R. Brown, R. Smart. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. C. M. Tomas, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. O. F. Jump, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 8, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments of 1st lieuts., M.C., to captains, M.C. (emer.), July 25, 1918: L. C. Johnston, A. R. Hansen, H. C. Johannes, C. Weldy, J. T. Degan, W. L. Blomgren. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Baesman, M.C., to captain, M.C. (emer.), March 26, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major H. H. Smith, M.C., to lieut. col., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments of captains, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: S. W. Schapira, F. B. Utley, F. M. Phifer, H. K. Owens, C. M. Strotz, A. H. Parsons, J. R. Callaway. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major V. E. Miltenberger, M.C., to lieut. col., M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Johnson, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. D. B. Nettleton, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of 1st lieuts., M.C., to captain, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: A. McC. Stevens, F. E. Wilson, R. E. Houka, E. M. Well, A. B. Dykman, T. C. McCoy, L. B. Sims, M. P. Smart, E. R. Richstein, R. Pillow, Jr., M. J. Minker, J. G. Adam, S. C. Tatum, P. Gordon, H. J. Lloyd, P. F. Guernsey, H. A. Gorman, G. Graham, O. R. Gillett, C. W. Stroup, W. R. Groover. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments to 1st lieuts., M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: C. Gardiner, S. J. Raphaelson, L. O. Roy, O. L. Kahn, F. W. Conley, M. E. Anderson, P. A. Devaney, E. S. Wendt, L. C. Ellis, E. V. Bishop, G. F. Bicknell, J. H. Burkhalter, H. A. Budd, S. R. Bame, D. A. Rupert, E. H. Bowles, W. Williams, A. Baras, S. E. Distner, J. D. Byrne; to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf. (Oct. 2, War D.)

F. R. Dolson to 1st lieut., M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918; to Fort Riley, Kas. (Oct. 3, War D.)

S. Sheifer to 1st lieut., M.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918; to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of 1st lieuts., M.C., to captain, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: C. D. Fulkerson, S. Strong, E. N. N. Riggins, A. Stewart, J. A. Flury, P. O'Brien, J. G. Knauer, R. S. Reich, G. O. Cui, J. L. Smith, R. C. Ash, D. D. Edmunds, W. A. Dwyer. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of captains, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: J. V. Klauder, C. J. Hunt, V. H. Hulen, T. Howard. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of 1st lieuts., M.C., to captain, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: J. A. Tucker, C. Tompkins, A. G. Taylor, C. L. Wellman, H. W. Lyman. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of captains, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918: S. R. Johnson, P. A. Sheaf, R. C. Hubbard. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of captains, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: J. L. Orr, F. J. Noonan, C. W. Andrews, F. H. Jordan, J. T. Samples, P. J. Norman, G. O. H. Burns, G. H. Turrell, J. H. Butler, J. P. Bruns. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. N. Gapon, retired, to colonel, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 4, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments to captains, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918: L. R. Honeyford, H. E. Merriam, J. Grayhead, C. D. O'Hara, W. H. Babler, J. H. Korman, P. J. Hatch, J. O'Dwyer, N. L. Hawkins, J. W. Davis. Each will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for a course of instruction at Camp Greenleaf. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 4, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. E. W. Rich, J. M. Phalen, W. L. Little, C. H. Connor, R. M. Blanchard, W. L. Pyles, E. M. Talbot, J. A. Clark, J. M. Coffin, A. Murray, G. H. Scott, C. F. Craig, H. D. Thompson, E. Palmer, E. B. Vedder, H. F. Pipes, H. C. Lyng, G. F. Juenemann, L. L. Smith. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Majors, M.C., to lieut. col., M.C. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: F. H. Newberry, J. M. Heller, J. E. Daugherty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments of majors, M.C., to lieut. cols., M.C. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918: W. F. Manges, J. C. Gittings. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments of captains, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: T. B. Barringer, Jr., W. H. Nash, O. M. Williamson, D. R. Chase, C. L. Wayman. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. M. H. Yeaman, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. G. B. Sullivan, D.C., to Camp Perry, Ohio, Erie Proving Grounds, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. L. Litty, D.C., to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Lee Hall, Va., Camp Abraham Eustis, for duty: First Lieut. C. P. Bush, C. F. Deller, J. P. Dewhurst, W. D. Evehard, J. M. Goehring, J. H. Goodman, T. L. Hornaby, J. R. Hudson, J. J. Kelly, A. S. Koch, P. H. Lamb, E. L. Martin, R. N. Morrow, C. B. Pipes, M. F. Rumbaugh, W. P. Rutherford, R. J. Studer, J. Wilson. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. H. G. Howe, D.C., to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## Appointments, Dental Corps.

Appointments of 1st lieuts., D.C., to captain, D.C. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: B. E. Giddens, F. Vaughan, H. H. Fatoeau, B. F. Pound, A. I. Denney. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of 1st lieuts., D.C., to captain, M.C. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: J. D. Goldman, G. M. Frith, R. C. Hughes. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments of 1st lieuts., D.C



(emer.), Sept. 27, 1918: N. A. Roettiger, C. L. Tompkins, J. X. Parent, E. P. Savage, R. D. Denton. (Sept. 30, War D.)  
 Appointment of second lieutenants, V.C., to first lieutenants, V.C. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: D. E. Trump, O. E. Parker, C. H. Walker, F. G. Ward, P. G. Martin, P. F. Tweed, M. L. Nelson, G. E. Melody, E. S. Carter, H. J. Staefelt, S. K. Androssen. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointment of first lieutenants, V.C., to captains, V.C. (emer.), Sept. 20, 1918: H. H. Howe, R. H. Sewell, J. E. Quinlan, E. J. Williams, J. E. Behney. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointment of second lieutenants, V.C., to first lieutenants, V.C. (emer.), from dates specified: W. G. Callender, Sept. 18, 1918; M. L. Steele, J. M. O'Neill, C. H. Wight, L. E. Sanders, P. A. Renne, Jr., Sept. 23, 1918. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointment of first lieutenants, V.C., to captains, V.C. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918: F. G. Kneup, E. Ferron, R. E. Davis, F. C. Herschberger, L. F. Conth, E. B. Campbell, R. H. Folsom, E. R. Steel, D. O'Loughlin, A. A. Feist, N. M. Neate, D. C. Martin, H. G. Bueman, R. E. Washburn. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. G. H. Dean, V.C., to major, V.C. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. H. Gilman to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Lieut. R. E. Oudekirk to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetoink, Va.; H. H. Rosenthal to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; H. L. Campbell to Petersburg, Va.; Camp Lee; 2d Lieut. R. U. Jones to Wrightstown, N.J.; Camp Dix. (Oct. 7, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. G. J. Hurty, San. Co., to Atlanta, Ga., for permanent duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Hamner, San. Co., to French Lick, Ind., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Newport, San. Co., to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps to duty as follows: Capt. C. B. Mark to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, in command of Sanitary Squad No. 119; J. Hall to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, Sanitary Squad No. 118; 1st Lieut. R. N. Hoyt to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, Sanitary Squad No. 120; 2d Lieut. L. A. Matthews to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, Sanitary Squad No. 116. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. C. M. Hilliard, San. Co., Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps to duty as follows: Capt. H. D. Moyer to Acting Surgeon General of the Army; 2d Lieut. L. R. Sullivan to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. R. A. Marvel to Washington; 2d Lieut. S. Stern, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. M. T. Esterly, San. Co., to South Schenectady, N.Y., Army reserve depot, for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

#### Appointments, Sanitary Corps.

First Lieut. R. E. Fleischer, San. Co., to captain, San. Co. (emer.), Sept. 20, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. W. Hawkes, San. Co., to first lieutenant (emer.), from Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. R. McElrath, San. Co., to first lieutenant, San. Co. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Capt. M. D. Patten to 550th Engrs.; R. C. Brennecke to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; E. R. Klam to Washington Barracks, 73d Engrs.; H. A. Tyson to 210th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; C. D. Smith to Camp Forrest, Ga., 211th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lebkicher from assignment to 214th Engrs. to Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty with Engineer troops. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to 546th Engrs. for duty: First Lieut. H. T. Strong and 2d Lieut. A. J. Shaw, Jr. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. A. L. Yarn and 2d Lieut. R. S. Hewett, Engrs., assigned to 481st Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Col. C. J. Taylor, 320th Engrs., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty in command of Engr. troops to be organized at that place. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. B. M. Harlow, C.E., to duty with 606th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. E. W. Smith, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., to duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. C. Dugan, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. G. D. Fish and 1st Lieut. J. E. L. O'Ryan, Engrs., to Washington, D.C. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Major C. T. Sackett, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. B. M. Lockard, Engrs., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Major H. Brand, Jr., 821st Engrs., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., to command and supervise the organization of Engineer troops. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to 213th Engrs., for duty: Capt. L. V. Degnan, R. Rosenbluth; 1st Lieut. E. W. Saunders, Jr.; 2d Lieut. W. F. Hastott, C. H. Woodmansee, C. L. Malaise, M. M. Orr. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., assigned to 73d Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty: 1st Lieut. C. R. Martin, J. S. Piper; 2d Lieut. J. A. McKee, P. W. L. Hill, R. Rahn. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to 73d Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty: 1st Lieut. P. W. Baker; 2d Lieut. A. D. Moreland, W. B. Rowland. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Capt. S. C. Wardrop, 9th Engrs., to 606th Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. F. J. Lane take station at Davenport, Ia., in connection with inspection of steam locomotives; 1st Lieut. J. T. Seaver to 73d Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty; 2d Lieut. E. B. Snyder to 212th Engrs. (Oct. 8, War D.)

#### Appointments, Engineers.

Capt. G. C. Thornton, Engrs., to major, Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. F. E. Hanson, Engrs., to major, Engrs. (emer.), July 31, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. G. T. Lemmon, O. M. Page. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 17, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. W. McNally, C. J. da Silva. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. E. Weiss. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 18, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. M. M. Warren, G. Doolittle, S. W. Anderson, A. Y. Hodgdon, D. M. Rugg, F. G. Hoffman, J. A. Focht, R. C. Lewis, W. B. Robinson, W. H. Smith, S. H. Hodgman, J. R. Coolidge, 3d, C. O. Kelley, D. Van Law, S. A. Hudson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. C. H. Gant, J. F. Jackson, L. C. Rosser, S. H. Andrews, Jr., R. A. Clay, H. C. Kibbe, J. T. Lucas, C. L. Shaw, J. A. Sydow, A. C. Boley, W. R. Humphrey, C. W. Chittenden, F. W. Mallory, M. L. Rue, H. N. Kirkman, M. B. Whiting, A. Needham, C. K. Greedy, B. E. O'Hagen, E. H. Watkins, E. M. Wright, E. Griffen, B. Wilson. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. E. W. Robinson, Engrs., to major, Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. F. G. Bounds, E. D. Sherwin. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. K. J. Zinec, E.E.C., to captain in that corps, Jan. 19, 1919. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors P. C. Bullard, B. B. Somervell, X. H. Price, P. S. Skinner, D. O. Elliott. To be majors—Capt. M. D. H. Kolyn, W. B. Burn, D. L. Neuman. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. B. Piper, Inf., to 2d lieut., Engrs. (emer.), April 9, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. B. Smith, F. V. DeHaven, W. O. Crosby, E. P. Richardson, W. J. Wilson, J. Powers. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. R. H. Boas, J. H. Murrin, A. C. Koonis, E. F. Jackson, S. B. Birmingham, S. V. Cornell, A. N. Drips, M. H. Grover, Jr., E. O. Neal, R. Warren, C. G. Baldwin, Jr., H. J. Smith. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Major C. H. Rankin. To be captains—First Lieut. R. R. Vogel, J. T. M. Pearson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. N. W. Foy, J. R. Gilbert, E. G. Waters, E. F. Whitmore. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Aug. 25, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. T. Ferguson, F. R. Fitzpatrick, A. B. Johnson, Jr. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. Broadhead, V. E. Franche, H. Hamacher, Jr., E. D. Kitchen, J. F. Kroske, M. Lake, W. R. McHenry. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Sept. 1, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieut. C. J. Chaffin, S. L. Wolfe, B. H. Wulfekeeter, H. W. French. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. A. McKee, Engrs., to 1st lieut., Engrs. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. D. M. Willard, O.D., to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. M. Schwerin, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Markley, O.D., to Fairfield, Ohio, Armorer School, as instructor in Browning heavy machine gun. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. R. E. A. Marsh, O.D., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. E. C. Leeson, 1st Lieut. C. H. Racey and G. C. Weyher to Erie Proving Ground, Camp Perry, Ohio; 1st Lieut. A. G. Brussart to Portsmouth, Ohio; X. R. Smith to Washington, D.C.; G. Collingwood to Dayton, Ohio; F. T. Bailey to Buffalo, N.Y.; American Radiator Co.; 2d Lieut. A. L. Kerrigan to Camp Fremont, Cal., and report to Brig. Gen. J. J. Bradley for duty as aid on his staff; J. H. Schuler to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; G. W. Lusk to Peoria, Ill., Holt Mfg. Co.; W. H. Silpath to Milwaukee, Wis.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Macks to East Moline, Ill., Root and Vandervoort Co.; 2d Lieut. F. S. Nea and H. B. Joseph to Proving Ground, Camp Perry, Ohio; R. A. Whiside to Lee Hall, Va., Camp Abraham Eustis; V. H. Halperin to Scituate, Mass., Proving Ground. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Hills, O.D., to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. N. B. Scott to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; Capt. W. C. Wright to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 1st Lieut. H. J. Henry to Fairfield, Ohio, as instructor in Browning heavy machine gun; 1st Lieut. E. F. Oliver to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 1st Lieut. H. V. Martin to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Royal Bank Building; 1st Lieut. H. L. Bratnberg to Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Allen to Cleveland, Ohio; 2d Lieut. W. Fagersten to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, with 1st Light Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 2d Lieut. H. E. Osborn to Metuchen, N.J., 2d Light Mobile Ordn. Repair Shop; 2d Lieut. A. C. Cahn to Boston, Mass.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Munn to Aberdeen, Md.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Wegel to Erie proving ground, Ohio. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Major H. H. Gilbert, O.D., to Washington, D.C., duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Hastings, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty, to be attached to 6th Corps Artillery Park. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Major H. O. Bernhardt, O.D., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers, O.D., will take station at Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty (mobile ordnance repair shop), to be attached to 6th Corps Artillery Park; 1st Lieut. W. H. Johnson, W. R. Winans, and 2d Lieut. W. O. Yerkes. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. H. Stout to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C.; Major W. M. Nichols to Washington, D.C. Capt. S. E. Blunt take station at Washington. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Corpl. E. H. Hammar, O.D., placed upon retired list at West Point, N.Y., and to home. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Appointments in O.D. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be majors—Capt. B. B. Glenn, Jr., H. B. Triz. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Rasmussen, Engrs., to 1st lieut., O.D. (emer.) June 13, 1917; to Washington, D.C., 451 Pennsylvania Ave., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Betry, O.D., to captain, O.D. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in O.D. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. F. B. Evans, A. G. Peter, A. R. Tegge, A. L. Mercer, F. W. Herbst, Jr. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in O.D. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. D. Gennick, G. D. Grant, F. Tognerson, W. J. Ruch, P. W. Goodman, E. Retter, R. W. B. Harper, C. B. Clark, G. L. King, W. G. Phillips. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. M. E. Tennant to major, O.D. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. B. T. Blanton (appointed Oct. 3, 1918, from sergeant, Co. I, 37th Inf.) to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal, for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. F. D. Leh (appointed Oct. 5, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 9th Co., Fort Strong) to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. G. C. Purrow, S.C., to Miami, Fla., naval air station, for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. A. Mayers, S.C., to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Dickinson, S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. M. E. Fried and 2d Lieut. C. D. Lindridge, S.C., to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. H. T. Vigor, S.C., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Howard, S.C., to Aberdeen, Md., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. E. B. Thornton and R. J. Walters, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of S.C. will report as indicated after their respective names: Capt. F. M. Wilkes to S.C. cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., for assignment; 1st Lieut. G. W. Morris and R. C. Harter to Camp Cody, N.Mex., to duty with 622d F.S.B.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Tizard to Camp Sevier, S.C., for duty with 220th F.S.B.; 2d Lieut. A. M. Brown to Camp Custer, Mich., to duty with 214th F.S.B.; 2d Lieut. S. M. Melvin to Camp Meade, Md., to duty with 211th F.S.B. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to places indicated after their respective names: First Lieut. D. A. Lewis and 2d Lieut. G. A. Argus to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with 219th Field Sig. Battln.; 2d Lieut. R. B. Stewart to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 213th Field Sig. Battln.; 2d Lieut. A. R. Holden to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with 210th Field Sig. Battln. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. S. T. Fisk, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty in command of 221st Field Sig. Battln. (Oct. 7, War D.)

#### Appointments, Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. F. A. Davis, S.C., to 1st lieut., S.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments in S.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be major—Capt. J. S. Milam. To be captain—First Lieut. P. S. Clapp. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. J. Landon, E. O. McKinney. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. C. Holtz, S.C., to 1st lieut., S.C. (emer.), Sept. 28, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Pierce, S.C., to 1st lieut., S.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in S.C. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. W. B. Gilbert, C. L. Adams. To be captains—First Lieut. E. M. Harding, A. E. Cass, I. A. Ramsey, R. A. Lutz. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. R. O. Kendall, D. S. Crawford, W. H. Lipscomb, L. H. Shelton, F. P. Stieff, Jr. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in S.C. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. V. W. Rich, N. H. Harring, A. J. Holman. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. V. L. Fleming. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. R. R. Landon, S.C., to captain, S.C. (emer.), Sept. 14, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

##### J. D. RYAN, 2D ASST. SEC. OF WAR, DIRECTOR.

First Lieut. C. J. McPheters, Av. Sec., S.C., 40 Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. Left. P. Percy, Air Service (Aeronautics), to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. E. E. Newbold, Av. Sec., S.C., to Miami, Fla., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Wellman, Air Serv. (Aeronautics), to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. O. Westover, Air Serv. (Aircraft Production), to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.C., to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty: First Lieut. H. T. Kelsh, Jr., and 2d Lieut. F. F. Helts. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty: First Lieut. C. A. Repman, J. N. Sanders; 2d Lieut. J. H. R. Perkins, M. D. Bohen, R. P. Minor. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. L. E. Appleby, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Major H. J. F. Miller, Jr., mil. av., S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Major H. F. Wehrle and Capt. G. H. Reeves, Jr., to Garden City, N.Y.; Capt. C. Dunham, 3d, to Cambridge, Mass.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Galt to Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. N. D. Jenkins to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Berry to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; 2d Lieut. W. R. Gregory to Washington, D.C.; C. E. Ford to Taliaferro Field, Hicks, Texas. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers to balloon concentration camp, Morrison, Va., for duty: First Lieut. G. H. McMillin, 2d Lieut. C. A. Kunis. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers, Air Service (Aeronautics), to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty: Second Lieut. E. H. King, P. E. Somers. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers, Air Service (Aeronautics), to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty: Second Lieut. C. R. Bohrer, C. P. Mueller, F. A. Smith. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers, Air Service, to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty: Second Lieut. F. D. Henderson, J. W. Sanderson, H. F. Shaper, R. B. Wakefield. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty: Capt. J. F. Marquette, Av. Sec., S.C.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Studler, Air Ser. (Aero.); 2d Lieut. V. A. McCormack; 2d Lieut. L. G. Seeligm, Av. Sec., S.C. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers to Garden City, N.Y., for duty: First Lieut. L. T. Chandler, C. P. Tyrrel, 2d Lieut. W. D. Coney, W. L. Shaffer, B. M. Cameron. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.C., to duty as follows: Capt. W. E. Lewis to Miami, Fla.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Smith, C. C. Pell, J. DeForrest to Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. G. K. Fry to Miami, Fla.; 2d Lieut. R. J. Leeds to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. W. C. F. Brown to Cambridge, Mass.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Emerson to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; 2d Lieut. R. A. Babcock to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. C. L. Waddell to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; 2d Lieut. H. M. Benedict to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. H. Drennen to Garden City, N.Y.; Capt. L. T. Belmont to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; Capt. T. J. Kehoe to Elizabeth, N.J.; 1st Lieut. G. P. Hersey to San Antonio, Texas, Camp John; 1st Lieut. H. B. Friedman to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. C. T. Batts to Arcadia, Fla., Dorr Field; 2d Lieut. A. R. Townner and L. L. Lamson to Garden City, N.Y. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers, A.S.S.C., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty: Capt. D. Buckley, 2d Lieut. W. D. Crim and M. V. B. Brooks. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. (Aeronautics) to San Antonio, Texas, Camp John Wise, for duty: Capt. J. A. Christie; 2d Lieut. W. B. Gemmill, H. C. Cady, F. H. Boomer. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to Garden City, N.Y., for duty: 1st Lieut. M. Avey, B. W. Whitney; 2d Lieut. B. H. Blair, E. M. Johnston, S. L. Waterman. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. B. Butler, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. E. Van Surdam, A.S.S.C., to Morrison, Va., balloon concentration camp, for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major H. Abbey, Jr., Jr., mil. av., S.C., to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., and assume command. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty: 2d Lieut. T. S. Goodman, W. L. Hoyt, W. Painter, N. E. Taylor. (Oct. 8, War D.)

#### Appointments, Air Service.



## CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain I. B. Boyce to Camp Cody, N.M., 97th Div., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Chaplain E. C. Macklin to C.G., 12th Div., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Chaplains now at Camp Lewis, Wash., assigned to 13th Div. for duty: F. H. Groom, J. L. Mageon, S. E. Newman, A. J. Haupt, W. M. Hall, J. B. Coan, J. H. Fjeldstad. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Chaplain W. A. Bowen to Camp Logan, Texas, 15th Div., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
 Chaplains C. B. Ackley and C. S. Rahn to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Chaplains J. J. Donegan and H. A. Gayner to Camp Bowie, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Chaplain D. J. Lenihan to Camp Raritan, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Chaplain C. H. Stevens to Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major C. S. Hoyt, Cav., to Chief of Staff for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Capt. A. McC. Barrett, Cav., to Detroit University, Detroit, Mich., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Provisional promotion of each of following second lieutenants of Cavalry (temporary first lieutenants) to be first lieutenant from the dates specified in 1918: R. H. Rogers, June 26; F. N. Raymond, July 4; G. W. Keith, July 10; R. C. B. Ellard, July 13. They will remain on their present assignments. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Second Lieut. J. W. Pennington, Cav., unassigned, will report to 7th U.S. Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Capt. O. W. Underwood, Cav., to Camp Logan, Texas, as intelligence officer, 15th Div. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Cavalry.

Appointments in Cav. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918: To be first lieut.—Second Lieut. R. K. Gross, S. S. Gordon, J. C. Hughes. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 Temp. 2d Lieut. C. Rio, Cav., to 1st Lieut. Cav. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
 Appointments in Cav. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. J. G. Laird, J. Riedlinger, A. C. Hafenfeld, G. O. Griffin, J. Peyton. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
 First Lieut. A. C. Fletcher, Cav., to capt. Cav. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Appointments in Cav. (emer.), Aug. 26, 1918: To be second lieutenants—2d Lieut. C. M. Evanson, E. T. Kellogg, R. C. Vandiver, C. Hazlwood. They will be assigned to 4th Cav. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

4TH—Officers relieved from assignment to 4th Field Art.: Capt. C. E. Cartwright and H. Kernan. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 First Lieut. H. H. Hall, F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 Officers to Camp Travis, Texas, 52d F.A., for duty: Capt. C. M. Lucas, 1st Lieut. R. L. Millman, K. A. Johnson, B. H. Emerson, W. R. Nichol, C. N. Hobson, S. P. Hart. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. B. L. Bowen, E. K. Brown, S. Flaherty, A. F. Henderson, F. V. Johnson, G. E. Jordan, R. L. Wadsworth, B. H. Witherspoon, H. C. Woodall, W. W. Bodine, M. Cobb, F. A. Lindsey, Jr., F. G. Russell, Jr., T. W. McCaw, H. L. Hunt. To be first lieut.—Second Lieut. M. P. Bedsole, E. T. Bonham, E. E. Hill, E. Latimer, L. McVickar, L. M. Marks, H. D. Saylor, L. G. Erskine, E. D. Glasier, G. Harrower, P. P. Lovell, H. E. Noll, G. Scott, H. Shryock, D. Willard, Jr., F. P. Mullins, E. G. Vonnegut, R. T. Bright, H. C. Burden, W. B. Cist, A. D. Drake, H. N. Flynn, G. Gaines, J. M. Jessup, H. P. Kirkham, B. Loder, W. C. Mayer, T. P. Moore, J. Rutherford, C. C. Whaley, J. N. Wheeler, W. P. Berg, C. Brooks, C. H. Burke, L. G. Coleman, L. B. Griffith, W. E. Hamner, J. B. Jarrett, J. P. Ledyard, W. F. McMillan, S. H. Reynolds, Jr., H. B. Sewell, M. A. Snyder, J. A. Summerfield, C. H. Wilmerding, Jr., G. K. Livermore, J. A. Talbot, W. D. Conover, S. S. Sharp. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments to captains, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 10, 1918, with assignments as indicated: First Lieut. W. W. Crocker, 40th F.A., Camp Custer, Mich.; W. Hackett, 54th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; F. H. Strong, Camp McClellan, Ala. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, assignments as indicated: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. W. H. Donahue, 38th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash. To be major—Capt. E. M. Smith, West Point, Ky. To be captains—First Lieut. E. A. Flanders, 60th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; C. M. Howard, 52d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; W. F. Handy, 51st F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; J. A. Hatfield, 53d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; F. C. Stark, 55th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; A. N. Selby, 62d F.A., El Paso, Texas. To be first lieut.—Second Lieut. C. B. Smith, 64th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; Lieut. P. H. DeHart, 65th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; H. W. Stadler, 58th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; E. B. Taussig, 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; H. Vannoststrand, 53d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; Lieut. R. P. Burnham, 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. N. Wigglesworth, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 19, 1918, and to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty with 36th F.A. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 First Lieut. B. S. Sleeper, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 17, 1918, and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with 80th F.A. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. O. Gilbertson, F.A., to 1st lieut. F.A. (emer.), from Sept. 17, 1918, and to Leon Springs, Texas, duty with 45th F.A. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918: To be major—Capt. R. W. Malone. To be captain—1st Lieut. P. A. Sherman. They are assigned to 31st F.A. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Capt. R. A. Osmon, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918, and assigned to 29th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. W. W. McComb, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918, and assigned to 83d F.A. for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Second Lieut. G. C. Caner, F.A., to 1st lieut. F.A. (emer.), July 8, 1918, and to 33d F.A., Camp Meade, Md. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.) from July 30, 1918, with assignments as indicated. All are officers of F.A., except Captain Rogers, Cav.: Captains to be captains—J. A. W. Iglehart, 28th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; R. W. Lewis, 14th Amm. T., Camp Custer, Mich.; A. Brigham, Jr., 45th F.A., Leon Springs, Texas; R. W. Rogers, 44th F.A., Leon Springs, Texas, First Lieut. to be captains—R. Moore, Jr., 42d F.A., Camp Custer, Mich.; C. P. Clark, 57th F.A., L. G. Henry, 50th F.A., J. W. Loef and G. P. O'Brien, 50th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; J. D. Currie, 29th F.A., and C. A. Liebst, 10th Amm. T., Camp Funston, Kas.; H. Runge, 43d F.A., W. Wippermann, 44th F.A., Leon Springs, Texas; L. P. Hall, Jr., West Point, Ky.; L. J. Baldwin, 54th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; D. Henry, 27th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala.; E. A. O'Hair, 38th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; G. L. B. Rivers, 48th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal. Second lieut. to be 1st lieut.: J. B. Seagle, 35th F.A., and C. O. Gramling, Camp McClellan, Ala.; H. E. Freed, 53d F.A., A. W. Fisher, 54th F.A., and M. E. Scott, 55th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; V. J. Brown, 57th F.A., and J. T. White, Jr., 51st F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; S. T. Allen, School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.; W. A. McCracken, Camp Jackson, S.C.; G. M. Arendes, A. C. Croft, Jr., and J. R. Whitaker, 48th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: To be major—Capt. B. C. Anderson. To be captain—1st Lieut. W. E. Lansing. To be first lieut.—2d Lieut. J. L. Duffy, P. M. Smith, F. W. Hoepfner. They are assigned to 25th F.A. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918: To be first lieut.—2d Lieut. A. E. Kelley and L. C. Hills. They are assigned to casual camp, port of embarkation, Newport News, Va. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## Promotions, Field Artillery.

Promotion of officers, F.A., June 11, 1918: First Lieut. Y. D. Vesely to provisional captain; 2d Lieut. O. B. Cunningham

(deceased), F.A., to prov. first lieutenant. Captain Vesely will remain on his present assignment. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY.

## Appointments, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. F. Meisner, C.A., to captain, C.A. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 First Lieut. J. E. Wilson, C.A., to captain, C.A. (emer.), Aug. 17, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 First Lieut. B. G. Tandy, C.A., to captain, C.A. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major G. A. Eberly, Inf., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with 151st Depot Brigade. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 The name of Lieut. Col. (Col.) V. A. Caldwell, Inf., is placed on the D.O.L. and the name of Lieut. Col. W. Chamberlaine, C.A.C., is removed therefrom. Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlaine having been entitled to promotion. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 Officers to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty: Major B. R. Hedges and Capt. A. T. Gall, Inf. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Second Lieut. G. Belcher, Inf., Camp Beauregard, La., to duty as camp adjutant. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 First Lieut. W. B. McConnell, Inf., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Infantry.

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated: To be captain—Capt. H. L. Scaife, Jan. 18, 1918. To be first lieut.—First Lieut. A. N. Presmont, Nov. 8, 1917. To be second lieut.—Second Lieut. W. J. Fahey, Nov. 27, 1917; 2d Lieut. H. E. Heilmann, Nov. 27, 1917. They will proceed to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. K. H. Davenport, G. A. Hawley, H. K. Leadham, J. M. Schwab, H. R. Williams. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 Second Lieut. E. J. Harvey, Inf., to first lieut. (emer.), Sept. 20, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. S. Cheney. To be first lieut.—Second Lieut. L. H. Garrity. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be lieut. colonels—Majors W. A. Blain, A. J. White. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 18, 1918: To be first lieut.—Second Lieut. C. B. Brewer, H. Piotrowski, W. S. Horner, E. S. McCray, W. S. War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), rank Aug. 17, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. H. A. Ambler, D. B. Baker, A. Tilghman, J. C. Catus, W. R. Flannery, H. R. Frizell, J. H. Gay, Jr., E. St. George, J. H. Hard, Jr., R. L. Holbrook, J. R. Hopkins, V. A. Leadbetter, S. Y. Mann, F. R. Shelton, P. J. Sykes, F. Winant, Jr., J. E. Wilhelm, M. W. Corum, W. Jones, J. M. O'Shea, R. McC. Shields, C. F. Siebert, H. R. Stern, A. R. Peterson, W. H. Sibley, W. M. Whittle, R. E. Johnson, C. R. Bentley, I. T. Thornton, M. A. Falle. To be first lieut.—Second Lieut. E. S. McCune, G. W. Peters, R. H. Starr, M. S. Stevenson, E. F. Tetley, S. J. Wilson, J. H. Sharp, Jr., L. W. Andrews, M. N. Andrews, K. Barber, G. S. Bestly, S. W. Blaklee, E. A. Bleakley, P. R. Carroll, W. S. Collins, C. R. Crozier, J. M. Cummings, W. B. Gaines, D. E. Gardner, Jr., P. L. Haldeman, D. Jones, J. B. LeClere, M. Long, S. B. Marcum, J. F. O'Sullivan, G. A. Paul, P. A. Payne, C. Poole, C. V. Ridgely, W. T. Rogers, H. H. Smith, J. P. Wells, H. I. White, J. H. Wood, D. T. Colley, G. L. Goodridge, D. Hunter, Jr., W. McKenzie, W. H. Morris, C. E. Nelson, H. C. Hall, G. D. Holden, R. Stephens, E. L. Bell, T. J. Freeman, E. S. Hemphill, R. E. Shuler, E. T. Wisner, J. H. Cleveland, H. V. Fisher, J. F. Hurd, C. L. Skinner, M. V. Cook, R. F. Keith, H. F. Seelye, N. C. Starr, R. L. Strebel, G. P. Taylor, G. B. Van Buren, L. G. Wygant, P. G. Zouck, D. B. Filler, T. M. Fowler, W. J. Gilmore, R. S. Groniger, J. P. Nunnally, L. A. Pinkusohn, R. J. Prentiss, Jr., R. H. Rives, K. P. Stewart, L. C. Turner, L. H. Waller, P. C. Edmunds, Jr., H. Horeley, J. S. Hudnall, D. W. C. Jones, Jr., L. N. Lukens, Jr., D. P. Moran, H. S. Pownall, C. W. Norby, E. B. Brown. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. W. J. Atwood, F. D. Harrigan, J. P. Pinkerton, J. W. Burrows. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. R. E. Wadsworth, R. S. Robbins. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. B. Sloan, Inf., to colonel, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. G. C. Proud, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. J. L. Sullivan, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. S. W. MacKenzie, Inf., to 1st lieut. Inf. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. V. E. Lake, O.D., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 15, 1917; to Camp MacArthur for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. B. Helms, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 8, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. W. Beck, Inf., to colonel, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. E. J. Reardon, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major E. F. Harding, Inf., to lieut. col. Inf. (emer.), Sept. 17, 1918; to Camp Grege, N.C., for duty with 810th Pioneer Inf. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. A. Robertson, Inf., to 1st lieut. Inf. (emer.), Oct. 10, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. S. Burruss, J. A. Curry, H. E. Halsted. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. P. B. Bailey, E. Fitzgerald, H. K. Gould, J. A. Griffith, F. E. Ramsey, W. C. St. Clair. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Such of Par. 595, S.O. 217, War D., Sept. 16, 1918, as relates to these appointments of officers in Inf., is revoked: To be captains—First Lieut. G. C. Ellis, C. W. Mason, B. R. Gorgas. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. G. C. Blount. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. G. M. Shelton, P.S., retired, to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major L. C. Mudd, retired, will assume command of the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments of retired officers (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major D. Price. To be major—Capt. H. Harris. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Col. A. Reynolds, retired, to duty as C.O. of the Students' Army Training Corps unit at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., in addition to his present duties at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. J. M. Page, retired, to major, A.G.D. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Col. T. W. Griffith, retired, to Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Col. W. E. Purviance, retired, from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Los Angeles, Cal., and to home in compliance with orders heretofore issued. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Col. B. Ruhlen, retired, to home and from active duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Major C. T. Greene, retired, to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. W. N. Williams, retired, is detailed for duty with Q.M.C. Washington. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. L. Powell from duty at Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, and to home and from further active duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Col. J. P. Finley, retired, from duty at Columbia University, New York, N.Y., to Manhattan College, New York, N.Y., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit. (Oct. 8, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of lieut. col. on the retired list of the Army, to date from July 9, 1918, of Major M. F. Davis (colonel, Air Service, Mil. Aeronautics), is announced. (Oct. 8, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of lieut. col. on the retired list from July 9, 1918, of Major W. P. Van Ness, retired, is announced. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Officers detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the present emergency: Col. F. L. Dengler, C.A.C.; Majors D. G. C. Garrison and E. B. Woodruff. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## DETAILED TO INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Detail of officers in Inspector General's Department (emer.) and to duty as camp inspectors at stations named: Majors G. Crane, Inf., Camp Upton, N.Y.; P. J. Terminal, Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.; W. Moore, Inf., Camp Lee, Va.; J. V. Brogan, Inf., Camp Travis, Texas. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

## Appointments, Chemical Warfare Service.

Appointments in C.W.S. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918: To be majors—Capt. V. L. Robinson, R. A. Baker. To be captain—First Lieut. G. W. Phillips. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 Major H. H. Stuckey, Jr., Engrs., to major, C.W.S. (emer.), Aug. 15, 1917. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 Capt. J. D. Sears, C.W.S., to major, C.W.S. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)  
 First Lieut. W. R. Proctor, Jr., C.W.S., to captain, C.W.S. (emer.), Sept. 30, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. assigned to command the Service park units designated: First Lieut. W. C. Irvin, Unit No. 413; G. A. Klenk, No. 414; M. E. Little, No. 415; F. A. Smith, No. 416; B. W. Alford, No. 417. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Motor Transport Corps.

First Lieut. E. E. Budd, Q.M.C., to captain, M.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 Appointments in M.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 7, 1918: To be major—Capt. W. H. Warrens. To be captain—First Lieut. F. R. North. (Oct. 7, War D.)  
 Major A. W. Couchman, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., for duty with Repair Unit No. 307. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. R. H. Brown, Q.M.C., to captain, M.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Brown, M.T.C., to captain, M.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 4, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Schrufer, M.T.C., to captain, M.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 4, 1918. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## TANK CORPS.

## Appointments, Tank Corps.

Appointments in Tank Corps (emer.), dates of rank as indicated: To be first lieutenant—First Lieut. H. L. Smith, Aug. 24, 1918. To be second lieutenant—Second Lieut. C. R. Marshall, June 3, 1918. They will proceed to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
 First Lieut. H. E. Dodge, Cav., to captain, T.C. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918; to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments of officers, T.C. (emer.), with dates of rank as indicated: To be first lieutenant—First Lieut. C. A. Sherrill, Inf., Sept. 17, 1918. To be second lieutenant—Second Lieut. J. E. Biggs, Inf., June 1, 1918. They will proceed to Camp Polk, Raleigh, N.C., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## DENTAL CORPS EXAMINATIONS.

Boards of officers appointed to meet on Nov. 4, 1918, at the places named for conducting examination of such applicants for permanent appointment in the Dental Corps, U.S. Army, as may be invited to report for examination:

At Fort Slocum, N.Y.—Lieut. Col. A. R. White and B. L. Strickland, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Eastern Dept.

At Camp Meade, Md.—Lieut. Col. F. L. K. LaFlamme and G. Kennebeck, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Camp Meade, Md.

At Camp Greenleaf, Port Oglethorpe, Ga.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Snapp and A. E. Anthony, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Camp Greenleaf, Port Oglethorpe, Ga.

At Camp Lee, Va.—Major R. B. Clark and Lieut. H. M. Tarpley, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Camp Lee, Va.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Major C. C. Maon and Lieut. W. B. Stewart, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Col. A. Carpenter and Lieut. E. L. Hering, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Southern Dept.

At Camp Funston, Kas.—Col. J. H. Hess and Lieut. D. S. Gray. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Camp Funston, Kas.

At Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.—Col. F. W. Wing and Lieut. C. B. Parkinson, D.C. An officer to be designated by the commanding general, Western Dept.

Upon the adjournment of the boards Colonels Carpenter, Hess and Wing, Lieutenant Colonel White and Lieutenants Strickland, Kennebeck, Tarpley, Stewart and Parkinson will return to their respective stations. (Oct. 5, War D.)

## ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk N. B. Clark to Camp McClellan, Ala., 98th Div., as chief clerk. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Officers relieved from assignment to the regiments indicated: From the 43d Infantry—Capt. G. Hancock, G. F. Farmer, T. F. Gorman, J. H. Nesbitt, N. Buckley, H. G. Weaver, F. W. Barstow, W. J. Fox, D. R. Shaver and L. W. Hough; 1st Lieut. G. A. Lockhart, P. O. Meredith, R. F. Hamil, W. M. Jarvis, J. M. Cunningham, F. J. Cramer, S. A. Skelton, R. G. Rhodes and 2d Lieut. W. H. Wright.

From the 22d Infantry—Capt. A. B. Kelley, T. E. Tathill, H. G. Steyer, L. E. Cook and H. J. Fee; 1st Lieut. M. Samuels, G. A. Harris and R. S. Stien.

From the 50th Infantry—Capt. M. F. Wright, A. L. Lane, H. D. Sarge, C. K. Fowler, J. E. Doheny, M. L. Calder, J. E. Varela, M. B. Durrette, J. S. Roberts and R. W. Knight; 1st Lieut. P. F. Gleason, F. M. Scudell, L. B. McQuiddy, G. E. Rifenbark, C. A. Peterson, T. T. Tracey, W. P. Newton and J. C. Torpey. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## DISCHARGES.

Capt. LeR. C. Bunker, 137th Inf., is discharged. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Major C. Brome is honorably discharged. (Oct. 7, War D.)

## RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. M. Breaks, 4th Cav., of his commission as temporary 1st lieut. of Cavalry and as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. B. D. Thomas, O.D., is accepted for good of the Service. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. C. C. Miles, O.D., is accepted. (Oct. 8, War D.)

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. S. W. Miller from Fort Sill to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with 165th Depot Brigade. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers to Camp



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#### OFFICERS' CHRISTMAS PACKAGE REGULATIONS.

The Christmas package regulations for our forces abroad and sailors in home waters and abroad, issued by the War and Navy Departments and the Marine Corps, which were printed in full on page 205 in our issue of Oct. 12, apply to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as well as to the enlisted force.

#### TRIAL OF EAGLE CLASS A SUCCESS.

The first of the fabricated submarine chasers, officially the Eagle class, being manufactured by Henry Ford at Detroit has had its trial trip in the presence of officers representing the Navy Department. The trial was held on Lake Michigan, and was pronounced a success, not only for the vessel itself but for the system of fabrication. One of the great advantages of this method of construction is that while it takes quite as much time, perhaps more, to complete the first few vessels it affords the designers an opportunity to make corrections that may be suggested as a result of the trials under actual steaming conditions. Errors can then be eliminated from the plans, and with the men trained and the machinery tested out for the manufacture of the various parts of the vessels, the work of assembly can proceed with speed and the chasers be manufactured at

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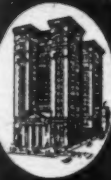
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#### CHRISTMAS PACKAGE REGULATIONS, SIBERIAN FORCES.

Christmas packages for members of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia should be mailed on or before Oct. 25. Parcels for members should include, in connection with the addressee's name and designation of the unit of organization to which he belongs, the words "American Expeditionary Force in Siberia." The restrictions in connection with the handling of Christmas packages to members of the American Expeditionary Force in France do not apply to those members in Siberia. The parcel post rates to Siberia, for American soldiers, are the same as domestic rates, but no package weighing over seven pounds will be accepted for delivery.

#### EXPANDING THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

In accordance with the authorization of the Secretary of War for the increased strength of the Army Dental Corps a departmental order has been issued to all dental and medical officers to conduct the examinations of all graduate dentists serving in the Army as enlisted men. On completion of the examinations the papers will be sent to the Department and thence after they are compiled, to the final review board which will recommend commissions as first lieutenants for the successful candidates. Meantime no examinations of civilians will be held until the competent graduate dentists in the Service have had an opportunity to take their examinations.

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#### A NEW GERMAN SUBMARINE OFFENSIVE.

That Germany is planning a "great renewed effort" in the way of a submarine campaign was the positive assertion made by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in a formal statement made public in Washington on Oct. 12. Sir Eric's message to the people of the United States was to a great extent words of praise for the work of our Navy in European waters, including our air units; but behind this lay something of deeper meaning, a warning that the end of the war was not in sight and that we must be prepared for many hard blows before that desired aim was achieved, an ending that would mean victory for the Allied cause. One of the most striking phrases in his statement was the fact, and he used this as an illustration of what sea power has done, "that during the past three months seven American soldiers and their equipment have landed in Europe every minute of the night and day." We have almost grown used to the heroic achievements of the War and Navy Departments in landing troops in Europe; but when stated in the graphic figure Sir Eric used they must strike us afresh as a wonderful example of troops transportation, the like of which has never been known in the history of warfare.

After praising the work of our destroyer and submarine chaser forces abroad, Sir Eric said in his statement: "Their untiring and constant harassing of the enemy has helped bring the enemy submarine to its present position in which we can confidently say that it is now held, though not yet mastered. I lay great stress on these words. A great renewed effort on the part of Germany is impending. We know it and its extent. We face it with that knowledge, and with the steadfast courage of our seamen it will be met."

Sir Eric spoke of peace, but only to say, in referring to his pleasure at being in America at a time when the Allied forces were winning all along the line and reaping the fruits of sound naval strategy, that his policy and his advice to others was not to be deluded by hopes of an early peace, but always to be prepared for two years more of war.

"In speaking of the United States naval forces," said Sir Eric, "I do so with the great advantage of having seen most of them personally in the course of the last eighteen months, and I can assure the public that the morale and efficiency are absolutely on the top line. It is the convoy system which balked Germany when she adopted avowedly the inhuman and ruthless method of submarine warfare, considered inconceivable and contrary to all the noble traditions of the sea before the war, but which we now accept as one of the outward signs of the devil which has to be exorcised before Germany is fit to take her place as an honorable member of the League of Nations, in whatever form that oft-discussed organization may finally shape itself.

"Germany reckoned to end the war last year by cutting sea communications of the alliance and by the reduction in tonnage. The dissatisfaction of the German nation with the result of their criminal effort is due in very great measure to the convoy system, but it is due also to the Allied efforts to trap and hunt the submarine on passage and to harass it on station. At the present moment the United States and Great Britain have become the main bases of supply for the armies in Europe, and in order to insure these lines of communication being safeguarded and kept open efficient naval protection is required. The large proportion of merchant shipping which brings these supplies must necessarily be American and British, and consequently the Anglo-American zone of naval operations—which may be considered to include the Atlantic, North Sea and British coastal waters—is therefore the area with which we are most vitally concerned.

"You have had losses at sea and you will have more losses at sea. I know that they will be faced with the fortitude shown by all the Allies in this great struggle of right against the wrong and based upon the justice of our cause and the inflexibility of the Allied purpose. I cannot close this brief appreciation without expressing on behalf of the Board of Admiralty and the British navy our affection, in many cases personal, and our admiration of your officers and men who, side by side with us and the other Allies, are keeping open the sea communications of the alliance; are reducing the enemy's fleets to impotence, and have driven his commerce from the seas."

Through a coincidence Vice Admiral Sims made some remarks on the German submarine at a luncheon in London given by Lord Northcliffe on the same date for a party of American editors who are visiting Great Britain as the guests of the British government. Vice Admiral Sims apparently did not take so pessimistic a view of the possibility of Germany creating any marked increase in the power of her submarine offensive, for he declared that the average number of enemy submarines



operating against merchant ships and transports across the Atlantic was "about eight or nine," but that "sometimes it ran up to twelve or thirteen." That was all the submarines the enemy could keep out at one time, he stated.

Another curious discrepancy between the promise of a new and more intensive enemy submarine offensive and the special plea made by the British First Sea Lord at the Pilgrims' dinner in New York city on Oct. 14 for the United States to intensify its destroyer program, is to be found in a statement credited to Lord Pirrie, Controller of British Shipbuilding, found in the London Times of Sept. 20. In explaining away the disappointing nature of the August production of merchant tonnage Lord Pirrie expressed his pleasure in the fact "that there is early probability of a reduction of the present naval program, which will result in a transference of men to merchant work."

Commenting on this striking declaration the Times says: "This is a grave statement and argues a high degree of confidence at the Admiralty that ample provision has been made against any possible danger by sea. No doubt the co-operation of the U.S. Navy has immeasurably increased the margin of sea security, and it is known that British yards have not been inactive in warship construction ever since the beginning of the war. For all that, a frank announcement that the British naval program is to be 'reduced' is a very remarkable departure from accepted practice in these matters. Lord Pirrie, of course, knows very well what he is about, and his 'colleagues at the Admiralty'—from whom, as he says explicitly, he 'receives at all times the fullest possible assistance'—would not have sanctioned such an announcement unless they had been sure that it would do more good than harm. We have our doubts about that, and we are inclined to think that, in their anxiety to reassure the public about new tonnage, the Admiralty have gone further than it was altogether wise to go. But so long as naval construction is not to be sacrificed to merchant shipbuilding—and that is inconceivable—the actual form of Lord Pirrie's explanation does not matter very much."

This is admirably and skilfully phrased, but the fact remains that Lord Pirrie makes a sufficiently definite statement as to the reduction by Great Britain of her naval program. Whatever blunders the British government has made in this war it never can be charged against the Admiralty that it has failed in its great task of keeping command of the seas and containing the German navy. The Admiralty must be very certain that the power of the British navy is not threatened when it contemplates "a reduction of the present naval program."

Secretary Daniels responded to this warning and appeal of the British First Sea Lord by arranging a series of conferences with representatives of the firms having contracts to build destroyers, the first of these taking place on Oct. 15. Mr. Daniels urged the builders to a greater effort in turning out the craft under contract, and it was announced that arrangements would be made for laying down as many additional destroyers as is possible at the present time.

#### A PROMISE KEPT.

Before we were two months at war with Germany President Wilson declared that "in sending an Army of the United States to wage war on the side of the Allies he would be guided at every step and in every particular by professional advice from both sides of the Atlantic." In an editorial on "The Prosecution of the War" in our issue of May 26, 1917, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said this statement "should be reassuring to the Army as well as to the country at large" since it meant "that organization of the great Army to be formed, its movement to the front, and the entire prosecution of the war will be directed by military experts, and thus will be able to meet the severe demands of war without the hopeless confusion and possible breakdown which civilian domination of direction at Washington would surely result in. The mobilization of the vast forces ordered to arms entails an immense amount of work on the General Staff of the Army and the supply and other staff departments, but they can be depended upon to handle successfully the great problems they have to deal with. Our General Staff, aided by advice of experts from abroad, according to President Wilson's statement, is to act as the one controlling mind to prosecute the war, and it is only under such control that the war can be conducted successfully."

That the President has not only kept his promise but maintains his faith in the ability of our high officers of the Army and Navy his reply to the German government of Oct. 14 shows. In the course of his note he says, "it must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the Armies of the United States and the Allies in the field." We believe that the term "military advisers" in this sense was never used before in an American State paper. It repeats, the promise made in May, 1917, only now it is concerned with the "military supremacy of the Armies of the United States . . . in the field." And this term ob-

viously means to include more military advisers than the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, since it is not a civilian, but Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who represents the President on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, and it is Vice Admiral Sims who is our chief military representative in the British Isles.

The President trusted implicitly to the professional soldiers and sailors of the United States to conduct the war for our country, and they have repaid him and the people well. From the time the commander of our destroyer force, after a gruelling voyage across the Western Ocean, said in reply to a question from the British commander as to when the American destroyers would be ready for service, "We are ready now," until the American submarine chasers led an Allied fleet to the attack on Durazzo, the Navy's work has been faultless. From the day General Pershing uttered his moving salutation, "Lafayette, we are here," until the 1st American Field Army drove the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient and proved it was an Army fit to fight beside the war-trained soldiers of France and Great Britain, our professional soldiers have not failed the President's faith in them once. They have made an Army that is the wonder and admiration of every professional soldier in the world. They have lived down bitter criticism by their superb achievements in mobilization, training, supply, transport, tactics and strategy. Our General Staff has created an Army that has made a profound impression on the civilian population of France by its cleanliness, high spirits, good behavior and unselfishness. Thus far it has one fault, a fault that is crystalized in the remark credited to General Bullard when ordered to retire, "I am going to attack." The American Army has been called by many complimentary terms in France, but its best quality is found in that phrase. It is an attacking army; as we know from Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, and the glorious day at St. Mihiel. Our land forces entered the war of movement for the first time in force on July 18, when the German army had been successful for nearly four months in driving back the British and French armies. Now, three months later, with the Allies we have "military supremacy in the field." The President trusted the Regular Service of the Army and the Navy; and, like him, they have kept their promise. There was the implied one to bring victory not only to the American arms, but victory to the cause of right.

#### OUR ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

No one who these days watches the progress of the First and Second American Armies northward on the map down the valley of the River Meuse can but wonder if Sedan is the ultimate object of their drive. The official dispatches still refer to the Champagne front, but if Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, now in command of the First American Army, and, since Oct. 12, Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, in command of the Second American Army, keep up the progress they have been making in the last few days our dispatches will shortly be dated from the Ardennes. From the direction of the drive of our two field armies it would appear that Metz had no place in General Foch's present offensive, for on Oct. 15 we read of General Pershing ordering our tanks into action to break a way through the wire entanglements of the Kriemhilde position west of Romagne, the general direction of the whole offensive being toward the northwest where lies Sedan, which is not forty miles away.

We know from the experience the Germans gained at Verdun they will not feel content to depend on the defenses of any of their frontier fortresses that were in existence prior to the outbreak of the war, but will adopt the plan of the French at Verdun and will build field fortifications to protect those fortresses. If Sedan is to be the first goal of the two Field Armies under General Pershing's command we shall have to make such artillery preparation as the war has not known as yet. That the War Department has been making such preparations several recent news items from home and abroad bear witness aside from the fact that at the Field Artillery Training Center at Camp Zachary Taylor there are 10,000 student candidates for commission in that arm, this number to be increased until there are 18,000 students at the school. It was stated on Oct. 7 that the manufacturers of the United States will be called upon to furnish the War Department with 30,000,000 semi-steel shells during the next twelve months, a quantity that staggers the imagination even in these days of enormous bombardments. Winston Churchill made a statement in England a few days before this that the workmen of the British Isles would have to make a greater effort than ever to carry out the commitments of the British government to the United States for shell production. And our preparation for manufacturing ordnance in France has reached a stage that compares favorably with the amount of work done at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Although our new artillery making plant in France is only four months old and is just ninety per cent. completed, the one government plant in the United States that can surpass it is that at Rock Island. Every type of big gun is to be seen in the process of making at our new ordnance plant in France, where 4,000 gun-makers are at work. A correspondent of the Associated Press in France gives this spirited picture of what has been done by our Ordnance officers of the Army in building this great plant "In a little interior town." He writes:

"It is one of the mammoth institutions which has

suddenly sprung up with the coming of the Americans and, since April last, it has spread over an area of several miles, with two enormous gunshops, two similar shops for tanks and gun-tractors, two more for assembling and repairing artillery of all kinds, another for machine guns, rifles and small arms, with huge foundries and forges for the casting. Along with these are going up four great warehouses for housing all kinds of ordnance material. An imposing array of all the types of big guns now in use is to be seen in the shops here. On one side are the monster guns mounted on railway trucks with 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch rifles and the huge 8-inch and 9.2 howitzers drawn by tractors. Other forms of this heavy artillery are the 155-millimeter, the 4.7-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch guns, and the field guns of the famous French 75 pattern and the 155-millimeter howitzers. They look doubly monstrous in their war paint, with fantastic camouflage smeared over rifles and huge armored trucks."

The facts concerning our Artillery program, as revealed by the presentation to the House of Representatives on Oct. 16 of the first deficiency bill, show that more than half the total appropriations and authorizations carried in the bill is for ordnance needs of the Army, the total sum being \$3,699,256,642. General Horney said to the House Committee on Military Affairs, at the hearing on the bill, that the program called for 14,600 new guns for the Artillery arm of the U.S. Army.

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS IN FIELD ARTILLERY.

Major Gen. William J. Snow, U.S.A., Chief of Field Artillery, announces the assignments of brigadier generals of Field Artillery to command of Field Artillery brigades or stations in the following camps: George R. Allin to 12th Brigade, Camp McClellan, Ala.; Edward H. DeArmond to 14th Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich.; William Bryden to 15th Brigade, Camp Leon Springs, Texas; David W. Hand to 16th Brigade, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Charles E. N. Howard to 17th Brigade, Camp Bowie, Texas; Raymond B. Briggs to 18th Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas; William T. Littebrant to 19th Brigade, Fort Sill, Okla.; Robert I. Rees to 20th Brigade, Camp Jackson, S.C.; William E. Cole to 22d Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.; George A. Nugent to 23d Brigade, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Francis J. Koester to 24th Brigade, West Point, Ky.; George Blakely to 70th Brigade, West Point, Ky.; Dennis H. Currie to 72d Brigade, Camp Jackson, S.C.; and Laurin L. Lawson to Fort Sill, Okla. Assignments to the 9th Brigade at Camp McClellan, the 11th Brigade at Camp Meade, the 21st Brigade at Camp Sheridan and to the 71st Brigade at Camp Kearny have still to be made.

#### FINAL RETURNS OF DRAFT REGISTRY.

The office of the Provost Marshal General received on Oct. 15 final returns from all states of those who registered Sept. 12 under the Selective Service Act. The total number is 12,966,594, being 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by the experts in the office of the Provost Marshal General. This estimate was based on United States census figures, and was remarkably close. The total announced does not include registrations received by mail by local boards after Sept. 12, nor belated enrollments by men who were absent from the country that day. Including such cases, it is believed the actual figure will be approximately 13,000,000. This will be still further increased by the registrations in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, which are to be held on later dates recently fixed by the President. With the figures compiled Oct. 15 the total number of men who have been registered in the reservoir of the Selective Service System since the United States entered the war, including those registered June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918, Aug. 24 and Sept. 12, is \$23,456,021. Classification by local boards of men of the new draft registration has been so rapid that questionnaires soon will be sent to youths of eighteen and men between thirty-seven and forty-six years of age. With their enrollment, the work described by Provost Marshal General Crowder as the "classification of the United States" will be complete. Reports of Oct. 15 showed that 555 local boards out of 4,543 in the United States had classified all registrants between nineteen and thirty-seven. Influenza epidemic conditions are such, in the opinion of the General Staff, as to continue the indefinite suspension of the October draft calls, but it is intimated that the next call will be of unusually large proportions.

#### GENERAL GORGAS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, former surgeon general of the Army, who recently was retired for age, was detailed to active duty by Secretary Baker on Oct. 15. General Gorgas will complete the inspection of medical facilities in France and England, upon which he now is engaged, and then will return to the United States to submit a report.

#### SECOND AMERICAN FIELD ARMY.

The 2d American Field Army came into being on Oct. 12 and began operations under command of Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A. The 1st Army, which has been in existence formally since August, is now under command of Major Gen. Hunter Liggett. General Pershing assumes command of the group of Armies.



## PRAISE FOR THE SECOND DIVISION, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., when in command of the 2d Division (Regular), U.S.A., which has been engaged in heavy fighting in France, took occasion to bestow praise on the division in G.O. No. 41, 2d Division, France, July 10, 1918. The order which we recently received says:

After more than a month of continuous fighting the division has been withdrawn from the first lines. It is with inexpressible pride and satisfaction that your commander recounts your glorious deeds on the field of battle.

In the early days of June, on a front of twenty kilometers, after night marches and with only the reserve rations which you carried, you stood like a wall against the enemy advance on Paris. For this timely action you have received the thanks of the French people whose homes you have saved and the generous praise of your comrades in arms.

Since the organization of our sector in the face of strong opposition you have advanced your lines two kilometers on a front of eight kilometers. You have engaged and defeated with great loss three German divisions, and have occupied the important strong points of the Belleau Woods, Bouresches and Vaux. You have taken about 1,400 prisoners, many machine guns and much other material. The complete success of the infantry was made possible by the splendid co-operation of the Artillery, by the aid and assistance of the Engineer and Signal troops, by the diligent, watchful care of the medical and supply services and by the unceasing work of a well trained staff. All elements of the division have worked in perfect harmony as a great machine. Amid the dangers and trials of battle every officer and every man has done well his part. Let the stirring deeds, the hardships, the sacrifices of the past month remain forever a bright spot in our history. Let the sacred memory of our fallen comrades spur us on to renewed efforts to add to the glory of American arms.

The 2d Division, according to the latest roster which the War Department has allowed to be made public, consisted of the following units: 3d Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely; 9th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Ralph B. Lister; 23d Infantry, Lieut. Col. Milo C.

Corey; 5th Machine Gun Battalion, Major d'Alary Fochet.

4th Brigade of Marines, Brig. Gen. John E. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; 5th Regiment of Marines, Col. Hiram I. Bearss; 6th Regiment of Marines, Col. Hiram I. Bearss; 6th Machine Gun Battalion.

2d Brigade of Field Artillery, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley; 12th Field Artillery, Major Edwin M. Watson; 15th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Davis; 17th Field Artillery, Major William A. Pendleton, jr.; 2d Trench Mortar Battery, Capt. Percy D. Betts.

Various units: 2d Regiment of Engineers, Col. William A. Mitchell; 1st Field Signal Battalion, Major Frank K. Chapin; 2d Division Headquarters Troop, Capt. Vernon E. Pritchard; 4th Machine Gun Battalion.

## NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

A portrait of General Pershing, painted by Jean Boucher, has been hung on the walls of the French army museum at the Invalides, Paris, where it is flanked by the faces of soldiers whom France has always honored, Turenne, Conde, MacMahon and Napoleon, according to an editorial in the New York Times, which also reviews the General's career from the day he entered West Point up to the present time. High praise is given the distinguished American soldier, while the esteem in which he is held by General Haig and Marshal Foch is also set forth. The assertion is made that "the American Army to-day can go anywhere and execute any movement in co-operation with French and British troops, excelled by neither veteran army in dash, gallantry and tenacity of purpose."

Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the British 4th Army, with which an American division is operating, has sent to the general commanding the division,

which comprises troops from Tennessee and the Carolinas, the following telegram: "On this occasion I desire to convey to you and all the members of the staff, as well as other ranks in the division, my heartiest congratulations on your victory. The gallantry of your infantry and the precision with which the staff arrangements worked, fill me with admiration, and it has given me great pleasure to report your unqualified success to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig."

Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Corps of the 1st American Army, in an official communication of commendation, says: "I desire to express to the — Division and its commander my appreciation of the splendid work done by the division. The capture of hills and towns and the combined advance of the right and left brigades, bringing about the fall of very strong positions of the enemy, demonstrates excellent leadership and first-class fighting ability. The advance in exploitation in front of your right brigade, resulting from the foregoing actions, was a very bold procedure, which undoubtedly will lead to even greater results."

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., sent the following message to King Albert of Belgium, on Oct. 5, congratulating him on the recent drive on Roulers of the Belgian, British and French armies, all under the command of the King, according to a cablegram from Paris to the New York World: "I beg Your Majesty to accept my congratulations for the splendid success achieved by the Belgian army. The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force will find this vigorous offensive by their brothers in arms a renewed assurance of the union and of the spirit of the Allied armies."

The Service of Supplies reached a new high water mark in September, overtopping its August record by ten per cent., according to a despatch from Paris to the Associated Press. A daily average of 25,808 tons of freight was handled. Every day in August 10,898 American soldiers were landed in France. There was a large increase in rolling stock in September, there being 1,000

## CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Total casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France up to Oct. 18 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 9,268; lost at sea, 291; died of wounds, 3,334; died of accident and other causes, 1,073; died of dis-

ease, 2,624. Total deaths, 16,590; wounded, 26,716; missing, including prisoners, 5,751. Grand total, 49,057.

Summary of Marine Corps casualties to Oct. 18: Offi-

cers: Died, 44; wounded, 76; total, 120. Men: Died, 1,155; wounded, 2,286; in hands of enemy, 28; missing, 142; total, 3,611. Grand total, 3,731.

Commissioned Casualties announced in lists of Oct. 11-Oct. 19, inclusive.

## ARMY CASUALTIES ABROAD.

## KILLED IN ACTION.

## Major.

Harvey, Harry A., Brooklyn.

## Captains.

Craig, Samuel R., El Campo, Texas.  
Dudenhofer, Joseph E., Erie, Pa.  
Eaton, Starr S., Worcester, Mass.  
Gilliam, Walter E., Flushing, N.Y.  
Hamm, Arthur E., New York city.  
Keller, Walter S., New York city.  
King, Otis H., Hudson, Wis.  
Platt, Lawrence H., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Van Sickle, Karl G., Detroit, Mich.  
Wellage, George F., Eagle Pass, Texas.

## Lieutenants.

Barrett, W. C., Newport, R.I.  
Black, Guy, Port Atkins, Wis.  
Bowles, Martin P., St. Louis.  
Brewster, Joseph S., Eason Hill, Ga.  
Brooks, Daniel W., Swissvale, Pa.  
Bush, R. S., Junction City, Kas.  
Case, C. B., Buffalo, N.Y.  
Christianscy, Herbert E., Warren, Ohio.  
Clendenin, Paul M., Cairo, Ill.  
Crane, Albert H., Carbondale, Pa.  
Cripps, William, Philadelphia.  
Currie, John M., Austin, Texas.  
Cusick, Charles A., West New York, N.J.  
Davis, Robert A., Reading, Pa.  
Douglass, Allan W., Canton, Mass.  
Edes, David O. N., Bolton, Mass.  
Fahr, Harold A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Faulkner, Roy E., Scranton, Pa.  
Freiburg, Hyman, New York city.  
Goodfellow, John J., San Angelo, Texas.  
Grant, David S., Asheville, N.C.  
Harned, Charles D., Dallas, Texas.  
Larrington, William J., Ishpeming, Mich.  
Harris, Clifford Oscar, Portland, Ore.  
Hauser, Charles, Eagle Pass, Texas.  
Hazelton, Frank D., Belfast, Maine.  
Headman, Edward C., Wyandotte, Mich.  
Heller, Mark E., Willmetts, Ill.  
Jewell, William Arthur, Ben Avon, Pa.  
Johnson, Arthur T., Chesterton, Ind.  
Jones, Parker B., South Weymouth, Mass.  
Kearns, Lester Wallace, New York city.  
Kelly, James A., Piedmont, W.Va.  
Kelly, Roy W., West Ashland, Wis.  
King, Emil, Mazomanie, Wis.  
Larner, Leland S., Oscaloosa, Kas.  
Long, George W., jr., Nashville, Tenn.  
McKinstry, John A., Canon City, Colo.  
Manahan, James A., Gainesville, Texas.  
Matthews, Roy E., Dallas, Texas.  
Merselis, William B., jr., Passaic, N.J.  
Miller, Nelson A., Washington, D.C.  
Moore, Frank M., Houston, Texas.  
Niles, Julius, St. Louis, Mo.  
Nowack, Frank Daniel, Des Moines, Iowa.  
O'Brien, D. G., Englewood, N.J.  
Ogelsby, Knowles G., Barto, Fla.  
Paxton, John Moore, jr., Trenton, N.J.  
Powell, Thomas J., Lake Providence, La.  
Ritchie, Edgar B., Ludlow, Ky.  
Shaw, Charles Albert, Weathersea, Maine.  
Shofwood, Robert A., Portland, Ore.  
Simpkins, J. C., Missoula, Mont.  
Stockwell, Emmons John, East Burke, Vt.  
Thompkins, Carl, Curtis, Wis.  
Tippet, Ralph W., Appleton, Wis.  
Townsend, S. G., Marinette, Wis.  
Van Oostenbrugge, Horace B., Schenectady, N.Y.  
Vaughan, Richard, Kaysford, Pa.  
Wallace, Mahlon D., Mt. Catin, Texas.  
Way, Pennington E., St. David, Pa.  
Wickersham, J. Hunter, Denver, Colo.  
Zellers, G. H., Lancaster, Pa.

## DIED OF WOUNDS.

## Captains.

Baker, Charles D., New York city.  
Martin, William B., Hazlehurst, Miss.  
Scott, Francis A., Portsmouth, N.H.  
Townsend, Richard W., Hot Springs, Ark.  
Zundell, James E., Latrobe, Pa.

## Lieutenants.

Anderson, Earl Granville, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Bos, Lewis Hudson, Washington, D.C.  
Brown, Glenn Leon, Chicago, Ill.  
Cordes, Paul Henry, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Davis, Earl R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Deese, Cato V., Skipperville, Ala.  
Dimmick, Karl E., Montreal, Canada.  
Eada, Lee S., Hamilton, Mo.  
Ely, Montgomery, San Antonio, Texas.

Ettinger, Walter, Phoenixville, Pa.  
Evans, Edwin W., Des Moines, Iowa.  
Harrington, Royal C., Tyler, Texas.  
Kanter, Benjamin W., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Marowitz, Max, McKeesport, Pa.  
Mitchell, Edward Allen, Denver, Colo.  
Monroe, David E., Marion, S.C.  
Neel, Joe N., jr., Macon, Ga.  
Noble, Clarence S., Green Bay, Wis.  
Pinkus, Irving J., New York city.  
Pritchett, Frederick B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Regenbrecht, Ferdinand, Seely, Texas.  
von Bereghy, Marcel, Lebanon, Pa.  
Westman, Robert C., Washington, D.C.  
Woody, Wallace McIver, Louisville, Ky.

## DIED OF DISEASE.

## Captains.

Hawkins, Thomas J., Detroit, Mich.  
La Croix, George A., St. Louis, Mo.

## Lieutenants.

Cleary, James B., Richmond, Va.  
Davis, Raymond N., Troy, S.C.  
Kantner, William G., Everett, Wash.  
Stade, John T., Clay Center, Kas.  
Turner, Harry M., Chicago, Ill.  
Wallace, Edward A., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Williams, John E., Roselle Park, N.J.  
Wyman, Horace, Worcester, Mass.

## Chaplain.

Hawkins, Thomas J., Detroit, Mich.

## DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

## Captains.

Thompson, A. R., Lowes, Del.

## Lieutenants.

Suchoski, Theodore, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

## DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

## Colonel.

Cavender, Joseph, Cairo, Ga.

## Captains.

Sawyer, Ralph, New York city.

## Lieutenants.

Anderson, Cecil M., Salinas, Cal.  
Brenner, George H., York, Pa.  
Carey, James K., jr., Salem, Ohio.  
Hall, Roselmer R., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Holshok, Arne K. B., Berkeley, Cal.  
Nouber, B. M., New York city.  
Rothberger, Elmer Earl, Lafayette, Ind.  
Stewart, Kinney L., Ashburn, Ga.  
Stock, Hugo Lewis, Madison, Wis.  
Wilder, John H., Fredonia, N. Y.

## WOUNDED SEVERELY.

## Majors.

Ashburn, Isaac Seaborn, Greenville, Texas.  
Elliott, Charles B., Alexandria, Va.

## Lieutenant Colonel.

Boyers, Robert Emlen, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

## Captains.

Abell, H. B., San Antonio, Texas.  
Baird, Harry Howard, Neenah, Wis.  
Buggy, G. R., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gilland, L. H., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Griggs, Cardwell William, Yeager, Okla.  
Johnston, Edward S., Bloomington, Md.  
Joerg, Robert W., Columbus, Ga.  
McKay, Robert, Sumter, S.C.  
Miles, Lewis Wardlaw, Princeton, N.J.  
Norris, Bayce, Luthersville, Ga.  
Rainsford, Walter Kerr, Ridgefield, Conn.  
Shaw, William E., Belleville, Kas.  
Whittaker, Morry M., Anderson, Ind.  
Wyatt, Frederick L., Gadsden, Ala.

## Lieutenants.

A'Hearn, Leonard W., Ashmont, Mass.  
Albright, Frank, Elgin, Ill.  
Aldrich, H. G., Houghton, Mich.  
Anderson, Donald Cass, Detroit, Mich.  
Bailey, Paul E., Menomonee, Wis.  
Barkley, Claud D., Decatur, Ga.  
Beale, Walker Blaine, Washington, D.C.  
Boyd, Theodore E., Ashland City, Tenn.  
Breedon, Eldon, Medford, Okla.  
Butcher, Robert G., Petersburg, Va.  
Call, Edwin C., Dexter, Maine.  
Campbell, Charles G., New York city.  
Clancy, Richard E., Lamar, Colo.

Clark, George Orial, New York city.  
Cleveland, James Harlan, New York city.  
Cole, Frank B., Waco, Texas.  
Crittenden, Eugene, Port Huron, Mich.  
Deinzer, Ottomar John, Toledo, Ohio.  
Dewey, Harold J., Antigo, Wis.  
Dorward, George N., Newport, Pa.  
Dryson, T. H., Savannah, Ga.  
Elledge, Raymond F., Giddings, Texas.  
Eitzpatrick, Frank George, Chicago, Ill.  
Gainer, Leonard M., Richmond, Va.  
Gallishaw, John, Cambridge, Mass.  
Gamble, Shelly V., Washington, D.C.  
Geissel, John H., Lancaster, Pa.  
Gettings, James A., New Haven, Conn.  
Gomez, Lewis Grant, Springfield, Ill.  
Halley, James Michael, New York city.  
Hanson, Victor R., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.  
Harris, Stephen V., Huntsville, Ala.  
Haynes, John M., Denver, Colo.  
Hoffman, Francis Joseph, New York city.  
Howard, Lynn, Binghamton, N.Y.  
Jannopoulo, Richard S., New York city.  
Lanouette, Kenneth H., Roxbury, Mass.  
Latschaw, Ross, Newport, Ky.  
Ludden, Homer J., Mineral Point, Wis.  
McLennan, John C. E., Newport, R.I.  
Machamer, Elmer Edward, Fulton, Ill.  
Mertin, John E., Green Bay, Wis.  
Miller, R. J., Harrisburg, Pa.  
Mulberry, Frank, Kenosha, Wis.  
Nysewander, Victor H., Jonesville, Ind.  
Peistrup, E. C., St. Louis, Mo.  
Pfeiffer, Reuben Roland, Chicago, Ill.  
Phillips, Stanley, Upper Montclair, N.J.  
Poulsen, Hans A., Chicago, Ill.  
Redner, Joseph H., San Francisco, Cal.  
Reed, Jonathan D., Louisville, Ky.  
Rust, William H., Merrill, Mich.  
Sibley, Mark, New York city.  
Smith, R. M. G., Gorham, Mo.  
Stebbins, John, Norwich, N.Y.  
Stern, Henry R., New York city.  
Sullivan, Harry R., Massena Springs, N.Y.  
Sutherland, Louis D., Charlotte, N.C.  
Warner, Frank T., South Haven, Mich.  
Webster, George D., Attica, N.Y.  
West, G. W., San Antonio, Texas.  
Wilson, Richard T., Victor, Colo.  
Wintjen, Harold A., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.  
Woodford, Austin W., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Wray, Harry C., Joliet, Ill.  
Young, Alfred A. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

## Majors.

McKee, Robert S., Connellsville, Pa.

## Captains.

Atkins, Moses D., Chicago, Ill.  
Haslett, John C., Berthoud, Colo.  
McCutcheon, Royal H., Franklin, Va.  
Pickett, Samuel C., Long Beach, Cal.  
Shidler, Walter J., Hickory, Pa.

## Lieutenants.

Chambers, Martin A., New Haven, Conn.  
Corley, James A., Marietta, Ga.  
Ferrell, George A., Eufaula, Ala.  
Gould, Herbert, Bridgeton, N.J.  
Hall, Samuel Owen, San Francisco, Cal.  
Harring, Ellis E., Monument Beach, Mass.  
Henry, Clifford W., New York city.  
Lewis, George L., Washington, D.C.  
Lodge, William, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mason, Elmer B., New York city.  
O'Brien, Richard H., Scranton, Pa.  
Parsons, Alvah H., Ripley, W.Va.  
Rosenberg, Benjamin, New York city.  
Sabot, Stephen A., Passaic, N.J.  
Sawhill, Donald V., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Shinn, Leo P., Newark, Ohio.  
Simpson, Charles P., Woodlawn, Pa.  
Snyder, Earl D., Sodus Point, N.Y.  
Stavrum, Edwin R., Chicago, Ill.  
Stout, Charles E., Trenton, N.J.  
Youngdahl, Oskar E., Redwing, Minn.

## SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

## Lieutenant.

Lester, Hugh W., Cambridge, Mass.

## MISSING IN ACTION.

## Captain.

Welch, James Edward, Boston, Mass.

## Lieutenants.

Archibald, Norman S., Seattle, Wash.  
Arts, John W., Old Fort, N.C.

Bowyer, James E., Washington, D.C.  
Brodie, Alton Alexander, New York city.  
Codman, Charles, Boston, Mass.  
Drew, Charles W., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Ellison, Eugene M., Dallas, Texas.  
Farnsworth, Thomas H., Washington, D.C.  
Fish, Irvin W., Matador, Texas.  
Forrester, Robert R., Atlanta, Ga.  
Poster, Frederick V., East Orange, N.J.  
Friedenburg, Milford W., Ridgway, Pa.  
Frost, Henry Bradley, Arlington, Mass.  
Fuller, Thomas J. D., jr., Cambridge, Mass.  
Gallagher, William F., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hughes, Paul H., Washington Court House, O.  
Jewett, Franklin J., Chevy Chase, Md.  
Joerg, Alfred N., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Kenyon, Johnson D., Wauseon, Ohio.  
Ker, David, New York city.  
Klingman, Edwin O., Oxford, N.C.  
Landry, Joseph Aloysius, Rouse's Point, N.Y.  
Lawson, Alfred W., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Love, Ernest A., Prescott, Ariz.  
Mandel, Oscar, Grantwood, N.J.  
Mitchell, Horace W., Corinth, Miss.  
Morse, Guy E., Kansas City, Mo.  
Peterson, Harold H., Chicago, Ill.  
Phillips, Raymond A., New Castle, Pa.  
Pietroviak, Frank, Chicago, Ill.  
Platt, Myril Odd, Detroit, Mich.  
Ramsay, Lee, Newport, Tenn.  
Reifensnyder, Thomas, Pottsville, Pa.  
Rex, Hilary B., Chestnut Hill, Pa.  
Robison, Dalton C., Randolph, Miss.  
Rose, Nelson, Corbin, Ky.  
Sanakula, Karol, Madison, Ill.  
Schmelzer, Edward, Erie, Pa.  
Schmidt, Clarence J., Freeport, Ill.  
Schneider, Albert J., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Shay, William A., Atlantic, Iowa.  
Sheffer, Lester G., Sebree, Ky.  
Sidler, F. W., Danville, Va.  
Smith, Donald G., Mason City, Iowa.  
Stevens, Henry L., Moncks Corner, S.C.  
Stewart, William A., New York city.  
Stephenson, Wayne B., Bakersfield, Cal.  
Stiles, Robert H., Fitchburg, Mass.  
Thompson, Robert E., Temple, Texas.  
Touchstone, Grady R., Laurel, Miss.  
Wood, Francis A., New York city.

## KILLED IN ACTION, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

## Lieutenants.

Bowyer, J. E., Washington, D.C.  
Diets, Philip, Roselle, N.J.  
Harrison, O. S., Columbia, Ga.  
Prentice, L. C., Albert Lea, Minn.

## RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.

## Captains.

Schmahl, Dana C., St. Paul, Minn.

## WOUNDED SEVERELY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

## Lieutenant.

Schrandt, Charles O., Philadelphia, Pa.

## PRISONERS.

## Lieutenants.

Doehler, Herbert H., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

## WOUNDED SEVERELY.

French, A., Boise, Idaho.  
Lord, John B., Washington, D.C.  
Schneider, Albert John, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Touchstone, Grady R., Laurel, Miss.

## WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

## Lieutenant.

Platt, J. H., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## PRISONERS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

## KARLSRUHE.

## Lieutenants.

Curtis, Marvin K., address unknown.  
Tipton, William D., Jarrettsville, Md.  
Wise, George T., Washington, D.C.



American locomotives in operation and more than 10,000 American freight cars. This rolling stock is all used in the great system of transporting men and supplies to the front. Munitions and other supplies are said to be now moving to the front in an endless stream.

Three of the hospitals which have heretofore been in charge of the American Red Cross in England have been taken over by the United States Army Medical Corps, according to a recent issue of the American Red Cross Bulletin, of London. They are American Red Cross Hospital No. 4 at Mossley Hall, Liverpool; American Red Cross Hospital No. 21, at Paignton, South Devon, and American Red Cross Hospital No. 22, for officers, at Lancaster Gate, London. The United States Navy is also to take over the American Red Cross Naval Hospital at Aldford House, Park Lane.

Figures compiled by the Quartermaster Corps and by the Food Administration show that every American soldier in France eats his own weight in food every thirty-seven days, according to the New York World. During last June, it is said, 1,791,427,000 pounds of foodstuffs were shipped from the United States to Allied countries and neutrals. By July, 1920, when it is estimated the American Army in France will number 3,600,000, more than 300,000 tons of foodstuffs must be sent over every thirty-seven days.

#### HONORS FOR OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

Additional to awards noted on page 238.

The War Department announced, on Oct. 13, that General Pershing had awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers for extraordinary heroism. The home address of each officer follows his name:

Col. L. S. Upton, Inf. (Lockport, N.Y.), in action near Soissons, July 18-19. His regiment having suffered heavy casualties in its first attack on July 18, and he having received orders to attack a second time, Colonel Upton reformed his command and conducted the second attack in person until stopped by darkness. His line being broken by a gap in the center, all of his battalion commanders being killed or wounded and all his reserves being in the thinly held line, he established his command post on the extreme front at the right of the gap and remained there for twenty-four hours under steady and intense artillery bombardment and machine gun fire, and his example of fearlessness inspired his weakened line thus to guard the unprotected flank of the whole advance and beat off a violent counter-attack.

Capt. John L. Taylor, Inf. (Laredo, Texas), in action near Soissons, July 18, he assumed command of his battalion upon the death of his major and continued to lead the advance under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, refusing to leave until he had been wounded five times. His example was an inspiration to all near him, and an important factor in the successful attack made by his regiment.

Asst. Surg. O. D. King, attached to U.S.M.C. (Albemarle, N.C.), in action near the Bois de Belleau, June 9-10, in two successive days the regimental aid station in which Surgeon King was working was struck by heavy shells and in each case demolished. Ten men were killed and a number of wounded badly hurt by falling timbers and stone. Under these harassing conditions this officer continued without cessation his treatment of the wounded, assisting in their evacuation and setting an inspiring example of devotion and courage to the officers and men serving under him.

Lieut. Scott M. Johnson, U.S.M.C. (St. Paul, Minn.), in action near Vierz, July 19. With a small detachment Lieutenant Johnson charged a machine gun nest and captured a German gun which was inflicting severe losses on the American lines. Although seriously wounded he stayed with his men until ordered to a dressing station by his company commander.

P.A. Surg. Joe F. Boone, U.S.M.C. (Pottsville, Pa.), in action in the Bois de Belleau, June 9-10. On two successive days the regimental aid station in which Surgeon Boone was working was struck by heavy shells and in each case demolished. Ten men were killed and a number of wounded were badly hurt by falling timbers and stone. Under these harassing conditions, this officer continued without cessation his treatment of the wounded, superintending their evacuation, and setting an inspiring example of heroism to the officers and men serving under him. On June 25, 1918, Surgeon Boone followed the attack by one battalion against enemy machine gun positions in the Bois de Belleau, establishing advanced dressing stations under continuous shell fire.

P.A. Surg. William T. Gill, attached to U.S.M.C. (Washington, D.C.), in action near Vierz, July 19. He established a forward dressing station behind the advanced lines and for fifteen hours treated the wounded and directed their evacuation while subjected to intense front and flank fire, and in the absence of adequate shelter. His fearlessness under these conditions saved the lives of many wounded who would otherwise have been lost to the service. He disregarded personal danger and remained in an exposed position in order to give immediate care to the unfortunate.

The Department announced the following awards on Oct. 14:

Chaplain L. R. Weeds, 16th Inf. (Athol, Kas.), in action near Soissons, July 19-22. Chaplain Weeds displayed exceptional bravery in passing through open fields under heavy fire to the front lines to render first aid and to cheer the wounded.

Lieut. Fred W. Adams, 16th Inf. (Ivy Depot, Va.), in action near Soissons, July 22, during the violent fighting distinguished himself by his courage, judgment and efficient leadership. After the strength of the regiment had been seriously reduced by losses he took command of a large number of the remaining troops, disposed them in effective positions, walking up and down the lines under constant fire from the enemy and by his example of coolness and bravery inspired his men to hold the positions they had gained.

Lieut. Harry R. Howe, 101st Engrs. (Mansfield, Mass.), in action in the Bois de Lacroissette, July 14. After being badly burned on the left hand by the explosion of a mustard gas shell Lieutenant Howe declined an opportunity to be relieved and worked for more than an hour under a heavy gas and high explosive shell bombardment, getting his men out of the area of concentrated gas. Unable to use his left hand, he remained on duty during the July offensive.

Lieut. Chester R. Howard, 104th Inf. (Mount Vernon, Iowa), in action at Trugny, July 22, although twice wounded refused to be evacuated and continued on duty with his company during the attack and capture of Trugny under heavy fire until he was incapacitated by a third wound.

Lieut. Frank A. MacNames, jr., 101st Field Art. (Al-

bany, N.Y.), in action in the Belleau Woods, July 19, by his utter disregard of danger inspired great confidence in his men during a critical period by three times going into a heavily shelled area to help rescue wounded.

Lieut. Robert O. Blood, M.C., 103d Inf., in action near Bouresches, July 20-23, remained with his battalion during the entire advance, working untiringly under heavy enemy fire at all times, superintending the evacuation of the wounded and caring for them in the most dangerous and exposed positions. On July 22 he established his dressing station in an advanced position that was constantly under shell fire, and many times left his station to go into the front lines to treat the wounded.

Capt. Thomas F. Foley, 101st Inf. (Worcester, Mass.), in action near Vaux, July 15-23, throughout the four days of the advance commanded and led his battalion with exceptional bravery and judgment, thereby inspiring his men. When strong resistance was encountered he personally went forward and reconnoitered the terrain under heavy machine gun and sniper fire, and on July 15 and again on July 23 he personally led his battalion in successful attacks.

Lieut. Henry A. Kincke, 102d Inf. (Meriden, Conn.), in action near Bouresches, July 20, when the advance of his company was temporarily held up by machine gun fire in front of Bouresches, went ahead alone, and although hit three times by machine gun bullets, he continued to urge his men forward and by his example of fearlessness and grit inspired them to successful attack.

Lieut. John R. Feegal, 102d Inf. (Meriden, Conn.), in action near Vaux, July 20. When his company was held up by a machine gun Lieutenant Feegal went ahead under fire alone and killed the machine gun operator with his pistol, thereby enabling his company to continue the advance.

Lieut. W. J. Blythe, 104th Inf. (Methuen, Mass.), in action east of Belleau, July 21, with two enlisted men charged a machine gun nest, captured two machine guns and killed or captured twelve of the enemy.

Lieut. Julius W. Toelken, 104th Inf. (Springfield, Mass.), in action near Bouresches, July 20, when the advance of his platoon was checked by enemy machine gun fire, crawled forward alone to a position from which he could fire and killed three of the machine gun crew, after which, with his platoon, he captured the gun and turned it on the foe.

Lieut. Harry M. Noel, 103d Inf. (St. Louis, Mo.), in action east of Belleau Woods, July 20. Discovering a German machine gun nest, which was inflicting severe damage upon his battalion Lieutenant Noel led twelve men to the right flank of the nest and charged it up a steep hill, under fire from other guns. He and his men wiped out this center of resistance and made possible the advance of his company. Although wounded himself he personally took command of large numbers of men of the company, after his captain and other platoon commanders had been killed or wounded, and advanced with them to the company's objective and held it.

Announcement of these awards was made Oct. 15:

Chaplain Winfred E. Robb, 168th Inf. (Lebanon, Kas.), throughout the advance across the river Ourcq, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, July 26-Aug. 2, and during the pursuit of the enemy by the 168th Infantry across the river Ourcq, distinguished himself by his bravery under fire. During all of this time and particularly during the operations near Serpy he showed the greatest coolness under severe artillery fire in attending and carrying the wounded and dying, and in every way ministering to the needs of the men of his regiment.

Major Henry W. Hobson, 356th Inf. (Philadelphia, Pa.), in action near St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, within ten minutes after the beginning of the advance at five a.m., was twice wounded, once in the shoulder by a machine gun bullet and once by shrapnel in the leg. Being in command of the assault battalion and realizing the importance of its operations he continued to accompany and direct his command throughout the day notwithstanding his wounds, which caused him great pain and difficulty of movement. At halts he had to be assisted to lie down and get up by his adjutant. Nevertheless he remained on duty until the fighting of the day was over.

Lieut. Charles C. Conaty, chaplain, 111th Inf. (Taunton, Mass.), in action near Crezaney, July 16. Without regard for his personal safety Chaplain Conaty, under intense shell fire, following the attack of his troops from Crezaney to the Marne river, attended the wounded and throughout the night searched and assisted in carrying wounded to the dressing station.

Lieut. Albert G. Jefferson, 131st Inf. (Oak Park, Ill.), in action at Hamel, Belgium, July 4, after being severely wounded in the breast and shoulder from shell fire Lieutenant Jefferson continued with and commanded his platoon until its final objective was reached and its consolidation was completed.

#### THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

##### SECOND SESSION.

The Senate on Oct. 10 passed H.J. Res. 331, authorizing readmission of certain aliens who had been conscripted or have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or co-belligerent forces.

The Senate on Oct. 7 passed H.R. 12982, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a large drydock and appurtenant lands.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommends an amendment to S. 4858, to provide method of settlement for materials, stores, and supplies transferred between different bureaus, departments, or agencies of the Government. Add: "Provided, That the Secretary of War may by regulations prescribe the basis for fixing the prices to be charged and paid for all War Department materials, stores, or supplies so transferred, and the method of settlement therefor."

The Acting Quartermaster General reports that he is experiencing considerable difficulty in supplying the officers of his corps on duty with the American Expeditionary Force with the necessary clerks trained in quartermaster duties. He expresses the belief that if authority were granted for the appointment of additional field clerks, Q.M. Corps, the problem could be solved by the appointment of clerks now on duty with the Q.M. Corps in this country and ordering them to service overseas. In addition to such clerks as could thus be secured in this country it is reported in a cablegram from General Pershing that there are approximately seventy-five clerks and stenographers with the Q.M. Corps in France who are trained and experienced in clerical work demanded by our present service conditions. Some of

these men are contract clerks and some classified Civil Service employees, whose salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year. It is desired to militarize these clerks by appointing them field clerks, Q.M. Corps, and to use them as a training nucleus for new enlisted or drafted clerks. New legislation is necessary to authorize the appointment of additional field clerks, Q.M. Corps. The Department is of the belief that the additional clerks asked for should be authorized during the existing emergency and for service with the American Expeditionary Force only. To accomplish the purposes outlined above it submits for consideration a proposed bill, which appears under Bills Before Congress as H.R. 13061.

The House on Oct. 4 passed the following measures: H.R. 10849, to establish certain new ratings in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 12194, to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes.

H.R. 12860, granting to members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and Navy Nurse Corps (female), Army field clerks, field clerks, Q.M. Corps, and civil employees of the Army pay and allowances during any period of involuntary captivity by the enemy of the United States.

H.R. 12872, making certain officers of the Army eligible for appointment as chief of staff, corps and departments; during present emergency any officer of the Army who shall be serving or shall have served creditably in said corps or department under detail thereto by authority of said Section 26 of the Act of 1911, shall, in addition to officers otherwise eligible, be eligible to appointment to fill said vacancy.

H.R. 12916, to provide for the temporary promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps serving with the Army.

H.R. 12936, to prescribe the pay and allowance of Brevet Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, major general, retired, while a member of the Supreme War Council.

H.R. 12945, providing for the purchase of uniforms, accouterments, and equipment by officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and midshipmen at the Naval Academy from the Government at cost.

H.R. 13035, making the pay of "chief nurses, Army Nurse Corps, \$300, in addition to the pay of a nurse."

H.R. 13037, to amend the 50th Article of War, relating to mitigation or remission of sentences.

H.R. 10747, providing that all persons serving in confinement pursuant to a duly approved sentence of a naval court-martial shall, until discharged from confinement, remain subject in all respects to the articles for the government of the Navy and all other laws for the administration of justice in the Navy, and shall be liable to trial by courts-martial under said articles and laws for offenses committed while under any sentence imposed pursuant to the first or any subsequent trial by court-martial.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4985, Mr. Reed (for Mr. Lewis).—To provide surgical or medical treatment for the men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard who have been honorably discharged from the service.

S. 4986, Mr. Reed (for Mr. Lewis).—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant a perpetual easement for railroad right of way and a right of way for a public highway over and upon a portion of the military reservation of Fort Sheridan, Ill.

S. 4989, Mr. Smoot.—That from and after passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the War with Mexico, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under sixteen years of age: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

S. 4990, Mr. McKellar.—That the following proviso in the third paragraph of the first section of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, namely, "And provided further, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," be, and the same is hereby, in all things repealed, and the following language as an amendment to said section of said act be substituted for the language repealed: "And provided further, That all commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

H.R. 13047, Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts.—That hereafter the rate of pay of battalion sergeant majors of a regiment of Infantry shall be \$55 per month; the rate of pay of regimental sergeant majors of Infantry \$54 per month; first sergeants \$65 per month. That separate living quarters and separate mess be furnished battalion sergeants major, regimental sergeants major, and first sergeants, with allowance for commutation of light, heat, and quarters. That the War Department designate a distinctive uniform to be worn by battalion sergeants major and by regimental sergeants major.

H.R. 13048, Mr. Brumbaugh.—That on and after passage of this act any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who has served in the military or naval forces during the period in which the United States has been engaged in war shall be eligible for appointment as skilled laborer, watchman, messenger, or elevator conductor in any Government department or building without regard to Civil Service requirements.

H.R. 13059, Mr. Dent.—That hereafter during the period of the present emergency, but subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, each Coast Artillery Corps band shall have the same band personnel as may be authorized from time to time for Infantry bands.

H.R. 13060, Mr. Dent.—That Public 158, 65th Congress, entitled "An Act to amend Sec. 15 of the Act approved June 3, 1915," and known as the National Defense Act, be amended as follows: That the last colon thereof be omitted and a period substituted therefor; that the following clauses be inserted thereafter: "That during present emergency not more than four-tenths of total number of chaplains shall be appointed or promoted to grade above that of first lieutenant; not more than one-tenth to grade above that of captain; not more than one-fortieth to grade above that of major; and none to a grade above that of lieutenant colonel: Provided, That not more than one-third of appointments to meet increase in number due to this act may be appointed in grades higher than first lieutenant if proportions above established be not exceeded: Provided further, That to complete above-established organization and to maintain it hereafter chaplains now in service or to be appointed hereafter may be promoted as now provided by law or for especially meritorious service in field upon recommendation of immediate commanding officers, approved through regular military channels. And provided further, That chaplains now in the service or to be appointed hereafter shall have rank as specified, but without command. Nothing in this act shall cause the chaplains now in the Regular Army to vacate their permanent commissions therein."

H.R. 13061, Mr. Dent.—That, effective during the existing emergency and for service with the American Expeditionary Force only, the number of field clerks, Q.M. Corps, is hereby increased by not to exceed 500. The field clerks, Q.M.C., herein authorized shall be selected from clerks, Q.M.C., who have had not less than three years of service as such. They shall receive the same allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Q.M.C., and shall receive the same increase of pay for services beyond the continental limits of the United States as is now allowed by law to com-



misioned officers of the Army, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

H.R. 13063, Mr. Dent.—To amend the 118th Article of War to read as follows: "Art. 118. Officers—Separation from Service.—No officer shall be discharged or dismissed from the service except by order of the President or by sentence of a general court-martial; and in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial or in mitigation thereof; but the President may at any time drop from the rolls of the Army any officer who has been absent from duty three months without leave, or who has been absent in confinement in a prison or penitentiary for three months after final conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction. In time of war in all cases in which general courts-martial have power to sentence any officer to be dismissed the service, such general courts-martial shall have power to sentence any such officer to be reduced to the ranks. Such sentence shall become effective when approved by the authority competent to order the execution of a sentence of dismissal of an officer."

Sec. 2. That during present emergency any officer of the Army of the U.S., or of any of component parts thereof, who shall hereafter be dismissed or discharged from military service by the President, or shall be separated from service through discharge by President from office held by him or through acceptance by President of a resignation tendered by him, may, in all cases in which such dismissal, discharge, or separation from service is based upon any ground other than lack of physical qualification, be immediately thereafter drafted into military service of U.S. under such rules and regulations as President may prescribe.

H.R. 13063, Mr. Dent.—To permit organizations, units, and detachments of the military forces to sell kitchen by-products, waste, and garbage from their messes, and to permit the Government to be the purchaser thereof.

H.R. 13064, Mr. Dent.—To authorize the requisitioning of lands, including buildings thereon, or the temporary use thereof, required for hospital purposes.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The "first deficiency appropriation bill" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, carrying a total of \$3,345,753,666, was introduced in the House of Representatives on Oct. 16 by Representative Swager Sherley, of the House Committee on Appropriations. The only feature of the measure that was considered likely to meet with opposition was a provision giving power to the President to create a "war salvage commission" of seven members at a salary not to exceed \$10,000 each, the duties of which would be to make a survey and study of all properties belonging to the United States, and particularly those acquired during the present war, and to recommend to Congress what use or disposition should be made of such in the interest of the Government and the people of the United States. The commission would report to Congress just after the opening of each session, and would undertake investigations at the demand of the President or Congress. The commission would exist until six months after peace was declared.

A cut of more than \$2,500,000,000 was made by the Appropriations Committee from the original estimate submitted in the bill. The estimates amounted in all to \$8,886,131,651. The Army asked for \$8,589,889,599, receives \$6,152,062,704, the sum of \$2,293,712,928 being in cash. The Navy requested \$125,064,001 and receives \$101,277,778, all in cash. The cut in the civil estimates was from \$161,177,450 to \$86,475,183. Of the original civil estimates, \$134,000,000 was for payment of military and naval family allowances, but the committee reduced this to \$70,000,000.

The committee submitted the following schedule in its report:

Estimates, all requested in cash.....	\$8,886,131,651.49
Amount granted in cash.....	2,847,405,890.04
Reduction in cash.....	6,398,725,761.45
Amount of cash requested which was granted in the form of authorization.....	3,858,349,776.00
Net reduction in estimates.....	2,540,375,985.45

This net reduction in estimates is distributed as follows:

Military establishment and War Department, including fortifications.....	\$2,447,826,894.86
Naval establishment and Navy Department.....	17,346,823.00
Civil services, including \$64,000,000 for payment of military and naval family allowances.....	74,702,267.59

Total reduction..... \$2,540,375,985.45

Necessarily the appropriations for the Army are huge, as has been characteristic since the entrance of the country into the war. The Quartermaster Corps, under the deficiency bill, is to receive \$1,635,821,562, all but \$15,750,000 being in cash. The Ordnance Department receives \$3,699,256,642, of which \$286,656,866 is in cash. The new branch of Chemical Warfare Service receives \$250,000,000; the Medical Department \$95,000,000, the Signal Corps \$95,000,000, the Division of Military Aeronautics \$60,000,000, the Provost Marshal General's office (expenses of registration, etc.) \$20,000,000, and the Corps of Engineers \$326,250,000.

The larger sums in the Navy appropriations and authorizations are: \$11,185,301 for Ordnance and Ordnance stores; \$26,529,464 for new batteries for ships; \$9,230,000 for ammunition for vessels; \$15,000,000 for outfits on first enlistment and \$28,590,807 for training camps. The State Department receives \$1,022,450, the Treasury Department \$77,989,373 and the Department of Commerce \$983,447.

Ceaseless prosecution of the war, said Chairman Sherley, in presenting the report, is the underlying thought back of the bill. "This is a measure providing for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and dispatch," he added. "In its preparation no consideration was given to recent peace events. No money has been denied that is believed necessary to carry on the war." An army of 4,800,000 men, eighty divisions in France and eighteen in training at home, by July 1 next is what the new program calls for. To prepare and maintain it the amount now proposed is sought in addition to \$17,500,000,000 provided by the annual Army bill and the Fortifications bill. It will bring the total of appropriations and authorizations for the year up to \$36,000,000,000. Under the bill authority is granted to the War Department to use \$250,000 in developing agricultural activities on land controlled by the Army.

More than half of the total of appropriations and authorizations carried in the bill is for the Ordnance Department, to permit the Ordnance needs until Dec. 31, 1919, to be planned by the War Department. Only on the question of immediate enlargement of the Neville Island plant did the Appropriation Committee take issue with the War Department, declared Chairman Sherley. The committee, he said, believed it unwise to authorize an increased expenditure of \$98,000,000 there because the Army program without this would test the produc-

tive capacity of the country, and the plant's output would not start until 1920. Meanwhile work will proceed under the previous \$45,000,000 appropriation. Requests of various departments for \$3,000,000 for additional clerk hire were refused by the committee. Mr. Sherley explained, saying "the remedy for the shortage of clerks in some departments is a rearrangement of clerks among departments." The House applauded this action.

#### WHAT OUR NAVY HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who, in company with twelve other members of the committee, recently went to England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Italy for the purpose of visiting and inspecting some of the activities of the British navy and of many of the activities of the American Navy, addressed the House of Representatives Oct. 14 upon the subject of what the American Navy has accomplished and is still accomplishing in the present war and the legislation that has been passed by Congress in reference to it. His data was based on reports from various bureaus of the Navy Department. Congressman Padgett's address was of a most interesting character, but, as he observed, only the salient facts in many cases could be given for the reason that it was inadvisable to discuss others publicly. He declared that while he and the other members of the committee were abroad there was "one unbroken and unanimous expression of wonder and appreciation of the magnitude and the rapidity of the achievements of the United States in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, and everyone was unstinted in his commendation and praise."

Called upon to perform tremendous tasks, some of them almost impossible, he said in not one instance has the U.S. Navy failed. Whenever any call has come and the country asked, "When will you be ready," as did the British admiral when the first American destroyers arrived in European waters, the answer of the Navy has been, "We are ready now," and it is ready to face any emergency, ready to cope with any problem with that supreme courage and unflinching efficiency that is the tradition of the Service.

When it was realized that the Germans might at any time send U-boats across the Atlantic to threaten the commerce on our coasts the Navy authorities did not hesitate in their decision not to wait for the submarines to arrive but to "go after" them. A flotilla of destroyers was immediately organized and equipped for service, and in a little more than two weeks after war was declared the first contingent sailed, arriving at Queenstown May 4, 1917. Since that time our naval forces abroad have been constantly increased until there are now in service in European waters more than 250 American naval vessels, including every type from battleships to submarine chasers, while under Vice Admiral Sims' command there is a force of nearly 50,000 officers and men—as many as were in the entire Navy a few years ago, the Congressman said.

In the entire American Naval service, including Marines, there are now nearly 600,000 officers and men, more than were in all the navies in the world when the war began. For instance, in the regular Navy there are now 9,411 officers and 218,322 men. In the Naval Reserve Force 19,619 officers and 270,424 men. In the Marine Corps 2,271 officers and 66,105 men, and in the Coast Guard 665 officers and 6,106 men, a total of 31,966 officers and 560,957 men, or a grand total of 592,923. There are to-day 1,800 vessels in full commission, ten times as many as were in service two years ago. Hundreds of submarine chasers have been completed and put into service and numerous auxiliary and patrol craft built, while vessels of all types, from battleships to submarines, have been completed and put into commission, but in addition to these hundreds of others of every type are under construction or contract and our building program is the largest ever undertaken by any navy.

The work of the Bureau of Ordnance has increased almost 2,000 per cent. in the past year and a half. Congressman Padgett said. For the first two or three years previous to the war its average expenditures were about \$30,000,000 a year, but for the fiscal year 1918 they amounted to practically \$600,000,000, twenty times the ordinary expenditures in time of peace. The naval gun factory at Washington has almost doubled its output and now employs nearly 9,000 men. An automatic mine-loading plant, with a capacity of more than 1,000 mines a day, has been created elsewhere. A large projectile factory has been erected at Charleston, W. Va. Some of the most important accomplishments of the Ordnance Bureau cannot be told at present without disclosing important Naval operations, nor can numerous inventions that have been developed and utilized be discussed in detail, he said, but the fact may be mentioned that the new Navy 16-inch gun, the most powerful Navy gun under construction or designed for use at sea, so far as known, was successfully completed and tested last April. This will throw a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds. Our newest battleships will mount this gun. Our present heaviest gun is 14-inch. A new type of howitzer, shooting a heavy depth charge fitted to detonate below the water, or in contact with the submarine, is one of the devices developed which is aiding in exterminating the German submarines. Depth charges, which have proved so effective against the submarine, have been produced in quantity. A new type of mine, which is considered one of the safest to handle, and which, if it breaks loose from its fastenings and drifts, is rendered harmless and yet is one of the most effective weapons of the kind in existence, has been invented and many thousands manufactured. To house and train the immense increase in personnel camps have been constructed for the Navy with winter accommodations for 145,000, while those built or authorized will provide for 53,000 more. The total cost of these will be about \$57,000,000.

The Medical Corps of the Navy, which formerly numbered about 300 commissioned officers, now consists of 3,000, an increase of ten times its former personnel. The Dental Corps has grown from thirty officers to 500. Feeding and clothing the half million men in the Navy has been a task of huge proportions, well performed, Congressman Padgett asserted. "We have the best fed, best clad navy in the world," he said. The volume of purchases by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has grown from a pre-war sum of \$27,000,000 per annum to more than \$500,000,000. Reports received from commanding officers of our transports bearing troops for France attest the fact that the men were well satisfied with the food given them. As proof of what it was

possible to accomplish in the quick serving of food to troops on a transport 11,000 soldiers were served dinner in the remarkably short time of one hour and seven minutes on one ship during the voyage overseas. As a result of anticipation of the requirements of material needed for clothing by the Navy in the matter of cloth alone the Navy will not have to enter the market again until May, 1919. The purchase made amounted to \$17,000,000, and contained yardage enough for 1,000,000 blouses, 800,000 pairs of trousers and 350,000 overcoats. In the Third Liberty Loan the Navy subscribed more than \$18,500,000. Activities of the disbursing division have resulted in the saving to the Navy of \$11,000,000.

During September, 1918, naval aircraft engaged in patrol flights in the United States covered a distance of 404,775 miles, while aircraft engaged in training flights covered a total of 1,317,460 miles during the same period. On April 27, 1918, an American dirigible abroad made a continuous flight for twenty-five hours and forty-three minutes, during the course of which three convoys were escorted for thirteen hours and fifty minutes in a zone which was mined and patrolled by the enemy. The demand for aircraft necessitated an enormous increase of facilities, and the Navy Department therefore undertook to build and equip a naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Within ninety days from the day the land had been assigned the factory was erected and the keel of the first flying boat laid down. In August, 1918, this factory was producing fifty per cent. more seaplanes than it had been two months before. Five other plants are at present devoted to Navy work, while the output of several other factories has been assigned to the Navy.

Several United States Navy air stations have been established in Canada and supplied with personnel and material from the United States, while the Navy Department is at present engaged in training personnel for the Canadian government, which personnel will eventually take over the operations of the stations. Among the special features developed by the war were the special winter clothing, submarine and flash-proof clothing for the Navy; but the radical development of special clothing was the adoption of flash-proof clothing, which protects the men at the guns from the danger of sparks and fire. The Navy powder factory at Indian Head, Md., which manufactures powder for use in big guns, employs 1,100 men and its buildings cover a square mile of ground. Among recent additions to ammunition facilities is an automatic mine-loading plant of great capacity and of new design.

Guns have been furnished to more than 650 patrol boats, to all our subchasers, to the Army and to many foreign governments. These guns vary in caliber from the 14-inch naval guns on British monitors to the 66-pounders on the French fishing fleet. Since the arming of the Campana more than 1,000 vessels have been furnished with batteries, ammunition, spare parts and auxiliaries. Owing to the great demand from both the Army and the Navy for the high standard explosive trinitrotoluol, the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy has decided to use a new substitute product, which promises to be satisfactory and of which an ample supply seems available to supplement the output of TNT and so make greater quantities of the latter available for Army use.

The swift repair of the German ships taken over by this Government and which were injured by the German crews before they left them is an illustration of American engineering resourcefulness. One hundred and three of these ships were taken over. Twenty of them, converted to transports, can carry about 70,000 troops in one trip. All the vessels are in service. The radio installations for ships built by this Government and under contract are now approximately 4,000. On shore there are 210 radio stations. The marked military advantage of having but one type of airplane motor prompted the Navy Department to adopt the motor adopted by the Army. All Liberty motors used by the Navy are obtained through the Airplane Production Board. A work of submarine vital importance conducted has been that of the development of submarine detection devices, but the work is of such a confidential nature that it can only be referred to here.

Congressman Padgett stated, in conclusion: "When the war is over and the full history of the magnitude of our Naval operations abroad may be given in detail it will be a source of pride and honor to the American people, and the fidelity, intelligence, patriotism and devotion of our Naval officers and enlisted men, embracing as a part of the Navy the Marine Corps officers and men, will form a bright page in the world's history and will receive throughout future ages the commendations and plaudits of all who admire courage and intelligence and who love patriotism and fidelity."

#### ARMY ITEMS.

##### Deaths at Flying Fields.

During the week ending Oct. 5 there were four fatalities at flying fields in this country due to accidents in training. Three of the deaths occurred at Taliaferro Field and one at Taylor Field. There were no deaths reported due to flying training at any of the other twenty-five flying fields. Each fatality represents 971 hours of flying or 77,680 miles in the air.

##### Col. W. H. Ludlow at Washington University.

The personnel of Army officers at the George Washington University unit of the Students' Army Training Corps has been completed by the appointment of Col. W. H. Ludlow, C.A.C., as commandant. He will have nine officers to assist him in instructing the student soldiers. They are Lieut. Richard Cecil, Lieut. Edward F. Collins, Lieut. M. S. Hegarty, adjutant; Lieut. Mitchell Auerbach, personnel adjutant; Lieut. Louis Hasbrouck, quartermaster; and Lieuts. K. C. Hand, Robert J. Riley, Frank Harwell, F. Hunt, Richard Cecil and Edward F. Collins. The Army section of the training corps at the university now has 550 members and a staff of non-commissioned officers will be assigned to assist in drilling them. Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., has been detailed as commanding officer of the Naval section of the unit. The names of his aids have not yet been announced. There are about fifty members in the Naval section.

##### Brigadier General McRoberts Appointed to A.E.F.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, announces that Brig. Gen. Samuel McRoberts is relieved from duty as Chief of the Procurement Division of the Army Ordnance Department. Lieut. Col. Robert P. Lamont succeeds him. General McRoberts is to undertake important work on the staff of the chief ordnance officer with the American Expeditionary Force in France. Colonel Lamont, in civil life, was president of the American Steel Foundries Company, of Chicago. He was commissioned Feb. 4, 1918, and has been at the head



of the Raw Materials Section of the Procurement Division. General McRoberts, in civil life, was executive manager of the National City Bank, of New York. He was commissioned colonel Nov. 28, 1917, and appointed to his present rank Aug. 8, 1918, at which time he was in France surveying ordnance conditions at the front.

#### Ordnance Orders.

The Ordnance Department has placed the following orders: 75,000 light Browning rifles, Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn.; 101,106 water boxes, Pfau Manufacturing, Cincinnati, Ohio; 400,000 expandable belts, Boston Wire Stitches Co., East Greenwich, R.I.; 200,000 expandable belts, American Paper Goods Co.; 15,000 aviation guns, Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn.

#### Air Service Officers.

The War Department has made public in special orders the names of over 1,000 officers of the Aviation Section, Signal Corps; Signal Section, Officers' Reserve Corps; and temporary officers, Signal Corps, Regular Army, heretofore on duty in the Division of Military Aeronautics, who are transferred to the Air Service (Military Aeronautics), National Army. The names in the order include officers of all grades from colonel down to and including second lieutenants.

#### For Enlargement of Camp Greene.

A board to consist of Cols. John W. Barker, G.S.C.; Frank McC. Gunby, Q.M.C., and George W. Winterburn, G.S.C., was recently appointed to convene at Camp Greene, N.C., to report upon the suitability of that camp for a larger garrison and to make recommendations as to the character of troops to be sent there and as to the class and extent of training practicable.

#### Hospital at Camp A. A. Humphreys.

The new base hospital at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., when completed will accommodate 1,500 patients. At present some 500 men can be accommodated. Col. Charles E. Doerr, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in charge. The work of enlarging the capacity of the hospital is still going on, and when fully completed the working force will consist of about sixty officers and 525 men.

#### Fort Sheridan to be Base Hospital.

Work has started on the conversion of Fort Sheridan, Ill., into a base hospital which, when finished, will have 4,000 beds. The estimated cost of the new buildings and the alterations to the present buildings to fit them for their new purpose is \$3,423,000. A series of hospital buildings to provide 2,500 beds will be erected. The present Cavalry barracks are to be remodeled into wards. The post exchanges and gymnasium will be converted into mess halls. Nurses are to be housed in the buildings now used for quarters for non-commissioned officers. The additions planned will provide the other 1,500 beds. The work is expected to be finished in six months.

#### Small-Arms Ammunition Production.

The Army Ordnance Department states that its production of small-arms ammunition has passed the three billion mark. Up to Oct. 11, ordnance inspection has passed upon and accepted 3,054,160,110 cartridges for the Army's small arms, which include military rifles, pistols, revolvers and machine guns. More than two and a half billion of these are for rifles and machine guns and are of the standard .30 caliber. Some special ammunition for airplane use—tracers, incendiaries and armor piercers—are included in the number. A limited number of cartridges have been prepared for target practice.

#### Camp Devens to be Enlarged.

Announcement was made by Col. G. L. Byroade, commander of the depot brigade at Camp Devens, on Oct. 15, that work is to begin at once on the construction of new barracks to house 3,000 additional selectives in his brigade.

#### LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT OTRANTO.

One of the worst troopship disasters in the history of the present war was the sinking of the British steamer Otranto carrying American troops, after being rammed by the British steamer Kashmir which was also carrying American troops, the accident occurring on the morning of Oct. 6 off the south Scottish coast during a furious storm, and in a heavy mist. The collision resulted in the loss of 364 American troops, besides 164 of the Otranto's crew. Had it not been for the heroic action of the British destroyer Mounsey in going to the rescue of the men aboard the Otranto, under the conditions of weather which made rescue work almost impossible, practically all hands aboard the Otranto would have been lost. The Mounsey was the only vessel able to render aid, and this she did in a manner little short of miraculous.

All told the destroyer took aboard 300 American troops, 164 of the Otranto's crew, and six French sailors, a total of 468 souls, and landed them all safely. When it is remembered that the Mounsey was built to accommodate a ship's company of only about 100 officers and men, the difficulty of taking aboard 468 extra men, and getting the deeply laden craft to a safe berth during a terrific storm can be imagined. The survivors paid the highest tribute to the captain and crew of the Mounsey for their courageous and skillful rescue. Survivors attest the splendid discipline aboard the steamer both of the American troops and the steamer's crew.

The statement of the British Admiralty concerning the disaster, made on Oct. 12, was as follows:

"At eleven o'clock on Sunday, Oct. 6, the armed cruiser Otranto, Acting Capt. Ernest Davidson in command, was in collision with the steamship Kashmir. Both vessels were carrying United States troops. The weather was very bad and the ships drifted apart and soon lost sight of each other. The torpedoboot destroyer Mounsey was called by wireless and by skillful handling succeeded in taking off twenty-seven officers and 239 men of the crew and 300 United States soldiers and thirty French sailors. They were landed at a North Irish port. The Otranto drifted ashore on the Island of Islay. She became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors have been picked up at Islay. There are missing, and it is feared drowned, 335 United States soldiers, eleven officers and eighty-five men of the crew, including men with mercantile marine ratings. The Kashmir reached a Scottish port and landed its troops without casualties. The Otranto with a large hole in her side drifted helplessly toward the rocky shore, where she was smashed to bits with the great seas."

Those rescued received every kindness and attention

ashore. Sixteen survivors, swept in the sea from the wreck, managed to reach Islay on the Scottish coast, and over 200 bodies have been recovered and have received proper burial. Capt. Ernest Davidson, of the Otranto, who is an American, said the efforts of the islanders at Islay to care for the survivors and to recover the dead were nothing short of heroic. Two soldiers, Earl Garver and Noah Taylor, owe their lives to the Rev. Mr. Grant and his wife, who labored hours to resuscitate them. When brought ashore the men were almost dead.

The War Department states that the number of American troops on board the transport Otranto was 690. They consisted of two companies of replacement troops and two companies of casualties. Inasmuch as reports of rescues are continuing to arrive, it is not yet possible to fix the exact number of the lost. The names and addresses of rescued and missing will be announced by the War Department as soon as verification is complete.

#### MARINE CORPS TROPHIES.

The trophies won by the team representing the United States Marine Corps in the recent National and N.R.A. rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, as well as the trophies won by the Marine Corps in various competitions are displayed in Washington. The trophies on exhibition comprise the following:

Gold Medal and autographed letter from the President of the United States, awarded the winner of the President's Match, won by Sergt. James B. Hoffner, U. S.M.C.

National Trophy presented by Congress for annual competition between Service teams, won by the U.S. M.C. team.

Marine Corps Cup was won by Corporal Branson, U. S.M.C. Corporal Branson also won the Wimbledon Cup.

In addition to the above trophies won during 1918, the following trophies held by the U.S. Marine Corps and its members are also on exhibition: The 71st Regiment Trophy, won in 1915; the Enlisted Men's Trophy, won in 1916; the International Long Range Cup, won in 1914 by Corp. N. C. Reeves, U.S.M.C.; the Gould Cup, won in 1915 by Pvt. Walter M. Randle, U.S.M.C.; the Individual Trophy, won in 1915 by Pvt. Jesse H. Pullin, U.S.M.C.; the Berwick Trophy, won in 1915 by Capt. Harold F. Wigram, U.S.M.C.; the Quinby Trophy, won in 1915 by Corp. J. F. Coppedge, U.S.M.C.; the Hale Cup, won in 1915 by Gunnery Sergt. Ollie M. Schriver, U.S.M.C.; the Essex Trophy, won in 1915 by Gunnery Sergt. Claude H. Clyde, U.S.M.C.; the Rogers Trophy, won in 1915 by Corp. Ralph H. Henshaw, U.S.M.C.; the Dryden Trophy, won in 1915 by a team of the U.S.M.C.; the Sadler Trophy, won in 1915; and the North American Trophy, won in the same year.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department on Oct. 13 received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that Capt. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., who is in hospital suffering from a broken leg, sustained when the British mail steamship Leinster was sunk, is doing well. Captain Cone was a passenger on the Leinster.

#### Spain and Germany Agree on Ships.

The Spanish government on Oct. 14 announced that after prolonged and friendly negotiations between Berlin and Madrid Germany had accorded Spain the cession of several of the German vessels interned in Spanish ports. The vessels named are the Eriplua, Euthenia, Oldenburg, Kilo, Matilde, Trinfeld and Rudolph, with a total tonnage of 21,600. Spain, it was added, could also claim at a later date tonnage to make good "previous losses on other torpedoings."

#### Sailors to Fight Forest Fires.

Rear Admiral Palmer, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, directed Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, on Oct. 15, to send to the forest fire district in Minnesota as many men as were needed to assist in the work of relief. These men were thoroughly equipped for the work, gas masks being a part of the equipment.

#### Casualties in the Navy.

The Navy Department reported the following casualties on Oct. 14: Dooley Oakley McKinney, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., killed in a seaplane accident, Oct. 4, at Pensacola, Fla.; Edward Deighan, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., drowned from the U.S.S. Mercury, Oct. 7.

#### Launch of the U.S.S. Quail.

Miss Margaret Baxter, daughter of Capt. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baxter, was sponsor for the U.S.S. Quail, mine sweeper, launched at the Chester Shipbuilding Yard, Chester, Pa., on Oct. 6, 1918. The sponsor was presented with a beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses, and after the launching an attractive luncheon was given for the sponsor's party, those present being Capt. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Roberts; Mr. and Mrs. James Coryell and Miss Mayer, of Chestnut Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Pepper; Lieut. H. J. Wetherill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wetherill; Miss Helen Henderson, Miss Virginia Gowan, Lieutenants Taylor and Snow, and Mr. Wharton Stenhouse.

#### Navy Uniform Regulations.

Changes 19, 21 and 22, Uniform Regulations, were printed on page 140, our issue of Sept. 28. To Change 19 as there printed should be added the following: "Chaplains of the Jewish faith may substitute the shepherd's crook for the cross."

#### Casualties on U.S.S. Herman Frasch.

The Navy Department is informed that seven officers and sixteen enlisted men of the crew of the U.S.S. Herman Frasch, sunk at sea, Oct. 4, in collision with the U.S.S. George G. Henry, are missing. The names of the officers missing, all of the U.S.N.R.F., are the following: Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Stoddard, wife, Mrs. Ella St. Clair Stoddard, 642 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lieut. William C. Steward, mother, Mrs. Christina Steward, 14 Darwin road, Southampton, England; Lieut. Francis P. Smith, mother, Mrs. Alice Towle Smith, Mamaronck, N.Y.; Lieut. Herbert E. Olsen, mother, Mrs. Annie C. Olsen, 2606 Heath avenue, New York; Ensign Wheldon S. Arbogast, mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Arbogast, 313 West Jefferson street, Springfield,

Ohio, and Ensign Robert E. Deakin, mother, Mrs. Josephine Deakin, 244 President street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### U.S.S. Shaw in Collision.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Shaw was in collision with a British vessel on Oct. 9 in British waters, and as a result Lieut. George F. Parsons, jr., and John D. Edwards, U.S.N., and eleven enlisted men of the destroyer were lost. Thirteen others of the crew were injured. The destroyer was able to make port under its own steam, the Navy Department said. The collision was caused by the jamming of the destroyer's steering gear.

#### Loss of Submarine Chaser 219.

The Navy Department has announced that Submarine Chaser 219 was sunk at sea in foreign waters on Oct. 9, as the result of an explosion, one enlisted man being killed, another missing, and one officer and eight men being seriously injured, one probably fatally. The explosion occurred while the submarine chaser was alongside a supply ship, taking aboard fuel. A hole was blown in the port side and all the forward part of the vessel was set on fire. The fire was extinguished, but the 219 sank in about an hour after the explosion, the cause of which has not been determined. The following casualties are reported: Dead—Q.M. Rice Bassett, U.S.N.R.F. Missing—Engineerman Harley J. Gillfillan, U.S.N. Probably fatally injured—Electrician Roy H. Kerns (radio), U.S.N.R.F. Seriously injured—Lieut. (J.G.) Robert Mudge Curtis, U.S.N., wife, Mrs. Isabelle Baker Shore Curtis, 1130 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Chief Mach. Mate Harley E. Russell, U.S.N. R.F.; Mach. Mate Elbert E. Cuddeback, U.S.N.; Q.M. Robert S. Wolford, U.S.N.; Seaman Harry Storer, U.S. N.R.F.; Mach. Mate Enoch T. Johnson, U.S.N.; Electrician David A. Mott, U.S.N.R.F.; Q.M. Otto C. Kirsten, U.S.N.R.F.

## THE NAVY.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 10, 1918.

The Senate on Oct. 10 confirmed all the Navy and Coast Guard nominations of Oct. 3, printed in our issue of Oct. 12, page 196.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past two weeks the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Lieuts. Stuart E. Bray and C. A. Lockwood; Lieuts. Sidney B. Austin, Walter Perry and Robert Iversen, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieuts. (j.g.) M. R. Jameson, J. L. Hall and Henry C. Pritchard, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensigns Daniel R. Sortwell, J. F. McCarthy, George Steven Van Dusen and George Harold Romaga, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensigns (T) Harold S. Simmons and Edward Lloyd, Jr.; Ensign James E. B. Price, U.S.N.R.F.; Boatswain George E. Gorate, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. John B. Healy (M.C.); Lieut. (j.g.) Joseph E. Sullivan (M.C.D.S.) (U.S.N.R.F.); Ensign Raymond S. Dobarganes (P.C.) (U.S. N.R.F.).

To shore duty—Admiral Austin M. Knight; Capt. Joseph M. Reeves and Walter M. Hunt; Lieut. (j.g.) Leslie M. Orlinton, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensign Lawrence W. Wilbur, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensign (T) (H.R.) John F. English; Ensign William A. Keyes, U.S.N.R.F.; Ensign (T) John E. Saylor; Ensigns F. C. Moyer, James L. Collins and Albert Vidal, U.S.N.R.F.; Gunner (T) (O) Del L. Young; Act. Pay Clerk (T) J. P. Yoes; Lieut. Matthew F. Czubak (M.C.); Lieut. (j.g.) William E. Coverly (M.C. D.S.); Ensigns Reuben Jasperson and Charles A. Gibson (P.C.), U.S.N.R.F.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 10—Capt. W. O. Corbin to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival U.S.

Capt. W. A. Worton and P. T. Case to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon arrival U.S.

OCT. 11—Major T. A. Secor detached sea; to 7th Regiment, Cuba.

Capt. J. D. Nevin detached Marine Barracks, Quantico; to sea.

Second Lieut. J. P. J. McKevitt detached Washington, D.C.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. H. H. Buddo appointed second lieutenant (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

OCT. 14—Lieut. Col. E. A. Greene to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, upon arrival U.S.

Major Henry M. Butler to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, upon arrival U.S.

Following officers detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.: Majors J. L. Underhill and M. R. Thacher; Capt. W. J. White, R. C. Thaxton, W. R. Macatee, L. G. Merritt and George H. Moore, jr.; 1st Lieut. W. Brodhead; 2d Lieuts. J. W. Flett and S. H. Bowles.

Appointed second lieutenants (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty stations opposite their names: W. R. Affleck, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Charles Wald, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Keyser, jr., 1st Regiment, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Q.M. Clerk J. G. Edwards appointed Q.M. clerk, temporary, in Marine Corps, and assigned duty Hdqrs. M.C.

Q.M. Clerk A. F. Schouffeld appointed Q.M. clerk, temporary, in Marine Corps, and assigned duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Appointed marine gunners, temporary, in M.C., and assigned duty stations opposite their names: Elmo Reagan, Naval Base 13; Henry Heemann, Marine Detachment, N.A.D., St. Julian's Creek, Va.; R. E. L. Hearn, 7th Regt., Cuba.

OCT. 15—Col. C. Gumborg-Anderson detached Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.; to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Second Lieut. E. C. Harvey, M.C.R., disenrolled from Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. B. L. Frits to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon discharge from Naval Hospital, N.Y.

Second Lieut. H. A. Seymour, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty Marine Barracks, Paris Island.

Q.M. Clerk Albert E. Smith appointed Q.M. clerk, temporary, in Marine Corps, and assigned duty Office Chief Paymaster, A.E.F.

Pay Clerk O. J. Kass appointed pay clerk, temporary, in Marine Corps, and assigned duty Marine Barracks, Quantico.

Mar. Gun. H. J. Moore appointed marine gunner (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty Marine Aviation Det., M.F.F., Miami, Fla.

Mar. Gun. R. N. Arnot appointed marine gunner, temporary, in Marine Corps, and assigned duty 1st Regiment, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT. 16—Major E. N. McClellan detached sea; to Marine Barracks, Quantico.

First Lieut. H. Moore detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Mar. Gun. J. F. P. Lachta appointed marine gunner (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty Marine Aviation Det., M.F.F., Miami, Fla.

OCT. 17—Major B. S. Berry to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon arrival U.S.

First Lieut. E. W. Franklin appointed first lieutenant (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Second Lieut. J. R. Knowlan appointed second lieutenant (Prov.), Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, and assigned duty Naval Base No. 13.

Note.—Second Lieuts. R. Boydston, F. M. Snider, F. C. Logue and C. J. Clementson, died.





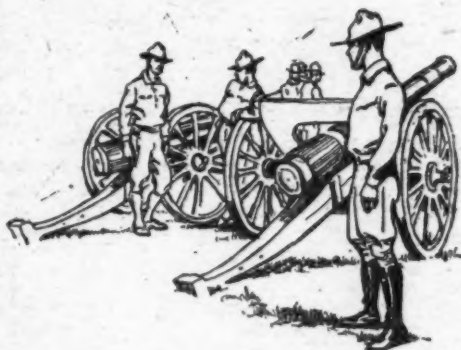
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## DEFICIENCY BILL HEARINGS.

With the introduction in the House of Representatives on Oct. 16 of the first Deficiency Appropriation bill for 1918-1919, details of which are given elsewhere, Chairman Sherley made public extracts from testimony given by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, during the hearings on the bill conducted by the House Committee on Appropriations. General March began his testimony by stating that he was heartily in favor of the enormous sums asked for by the Army to meet its expenditures. He said that when Germany realized that America was throwing such great sums into the war, it would have great moral effect in the empire. "It is the best propaganda in the world for Germany," he said, "because she cannot keep her people from knowing that the United States is putting these billions of dollars into this war. It is a concrete, tangible thing, and is very important from that standpoint. They know they

are becoming impoverished. They know they are getting down to bedrock, and here is this nation throwing its whole strength into it, which is a very fine thing.

"We propose," said General March, "to have 4,850,000 men, involving eighty divisions in France and eighteen divisions at home. He declared that the present officer personnel of approximately 187,000 must be doubled. The estimated status of the Army on Sept. 17 shows that there are in the United States 1,422,768 men; there are in France, or on the high seas, en route to France, 1,708,437 men; there are in Siberia, our island possessions, and elsewhere, including the Panama garrison and Alaska garrison, 69,958 men. This gives us for the entire American Army, as well as it can be estimated to-day, 3,201,162 men. That does not include marines, but the number of marines turned over to the Army in France or embarked for there is 19,821.

"In drawing up the military program, we have determined, first, the maximum number of troops we propose to use abroad, and then the number of troops necessary to hold in the United States to feed into those divisions. We have determined that number abroad at eighty divisions. The scheme that has been worked out

for the whole fiscal year of the number of divisions per month that will have to be obtained in order to keep the machine going corresponds quite closely to the number of troops that we are sending abroad each month. For instance, in July we shipped six divisions abroad. For those six divisions went, carrying 300,000 men, we got from General Crowder 300,000 more men to take their places.

"In August the same thing happened. We were able to ship six divisions abroad in August, and six new divisions were organized here. In September we sent very largely Service Overseas troops. We are shipping, or expect to ship, three divisions of combatant troops, plus the necessary S.O.S. troops, and we will form three new divisions at home. We have already, in entering upon the program, organized fifteen new divisions, and the scheme is worked out so as to arrive by June 30 to our estimate of eighty divisions. Our estimate of eighty divisions provides for five divisions in October, four in November, four in December, four in January, four in February, and then, during the months between that and June 30, there is to be an average of five divisions per month. We will organize so as to arrive at that point with ninety-eight divisions by June 30, 1919."

General March was asked what period of training was contemplated to keep up with the overseas demands of the Army. "I am called upon," he replied, "to send six divisions abroad per month, and the reservoir of eighteen divisions. That means that those troops will have three months of training at home before going abroad. If I am able to send only five divisions abroad per month the amount of training at home increases, and if I send four divisions abroad per month the amount of training at home increases still further. If we have 1,500,000 men in the reservoir and we send 300,000 men abroad per month, each one of those men going abroad will have had five months' training in America."

"Is it the idea of the staff that they can by three months' training fit these troops for service abroad?" General March was asked.

"What we propose to do in the United States is to give them the maximum amount of preliminary instruction that can be obtained," he replied. "When they are sent to France they are put in training camps for the final polishing for actual trench warfare for a period of from six weeks to two months."

General March told the committee that reports from abroad indicated that training abroad was becoming so systematized that the period was being constantly cut down.

"You propose to train from the raw 1,600,000 additional soldiers?" the chairman asked.

"Yes," answered the Chief of Staff. "We will not send any one unless he has had at least two months' work at home." When Mr. Sherley asked how many men could be taken care of in America, General March said 1,708,000 represented the maximum capacity in this country. Mr. Sherley asked how many men would have to be called to maintain the program of ninety-eight divisions. General March said 2,750,000 must be called. General Crowder, who attended the hearing, was called upon and testified that fifty per cent. of these men would come from the nineteen to thirty-six class, and thus 1,350,000 must come from the thirty-seven to forty-five and eighteen to nineteen.

Testimony as to officer material showed that the War Department policy was to take as many men as possible from those inducted into the Service. "We will not make any appointments direct from civil life if we can avoid it," said General March. When Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, asked if men who had been corporals and sergeants in France would be used, as having greater experience, General March said: "We will not make any officers on this side of men who have not gone through the training schools and who are not reported as qualified to be officers. We will have to have 40,000 Infantry officers, for example. We have organized officers' training camps, to which there will be sent, say, 60,000 men who have been taken from all of the camps. Each one of the organization commanders is called upon to recommend for the officers' training schools a certain percentage of his command. He picks out intelligent men for the officer material and sends them to the training camps. Out of these training camps we graduate something like seventy-five per cent., or at least seventy per cent., of the men who are sent into them. These men are commissioned as second lieutenants. Then we have a scheme of promotion by selection

"Abroad," he added, "General Pershing has training schools for such men as have developed officer qualifications over there, and in addition he has been given authority to recommend for commissions men in the ranks who have shown qualities of leadership or exhibited distinguished gallantry in action." General March said General Pershing would send from France a number of lieutenant colonels, and these men would be promoted to colonels and placed in charge of regiments.

Brig. Gen. Odus C. Horney, of the Ordnance Department, told the committee that the new program called for 14,600 new guns for the increased artillery. The Neville Island ordnance plant, near Pittsburgh, for constructing 14, 16 and 18-inch guns, would be increased, he said, so that it would provide for the entire Coast Artillery needs, as well as for a part of the Navy's demands. The output of ammunition at the plant would begin in December, next year, he said, with the first gun being finished early in 1920. A side-light, indicating the immensity of the military program, is information showing that motorcycles with side cars are to be constructed to carry 233,000 fighting men. The tank and armored car service is also of large proportions. No figures were obtainable as to the number of these. The Appropriation Committee was told that tanks are being turned out in quantity.

Major Gen. William L. Kenly and Col. H. H. Arnold, of the Air Service, also appeared before the committee. According to Colonel Arnold's statement the Army proposes training 30,000 aviators, 11,000 being already trained. There are 8,350 American aviators in France and 6,210 in this country. Chairman Sherley of the committee asked Colonel Arnold if there was any difficulty in obtaining candidates for fliers' commissions. The officer answered that every time a need for cadets came up more appeared than could be taken care of. He said that none, except a few men from the ranks, had been taken in since last December. Colonel Arnold added that the Army plan was, as far as possible, to get university men, and this was a recent ruling of the War Department. Enlisted men were allowed to enter, and 1,500 of them had qualified, he said. At present there are in the Army Air Service 355 squadrons, and 450 are contemplated, according to Colonel Arnold. He said 9,000 enlisted men would be obtained in September, and these would supply about sixty squadrons. "Just what proportion depends on what General Pershing asks for," he said. "In all probability it will be about fifteen or twenty squadrons more this month, and increased until by the end of November we expect to have



them all." Extra pay for the flying cadets was asked for during the hearings.

Testifying on the Division of Military Aeronautics, Colonel Arnold said that there are now thirty-nine balloon companies organized, and that 329 balloons had been produced to date. These, he said, would "take care" of 162 companies. He said there were two balloons to a company. It was shown that General Pershing has such faith in the value of the military balloon that he doubled his orders for them. It also developed that Sandy Hook probably will be used for a repair depot for coast defense airplanes.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1918.

All indoor gatherings except the necessary academic work have been discontinued on account of the epidemic of influenza and residents of the post are encouraged to keep outdoors as much as possible and thus avoid the danger of contagion. West Point has not been so hard hit as many other nearby places and it is hoped that the epidemic will soon be on the wane. The football grandstands have now been removed, for with graduation on Nov. 1 all idea of the game has to be abandoned; intensive training occupies every minute of the day and preparations are under way for receiving and caring for the large class which will enter here immediately after graduation.

Mrs. Fiebigg has returned from North Carolina, where she has been spending several weeks. Major J. B. Crawford has been relieved from duty at West Point as instructor in the Department of Mathematics. Mrs. Hasbrouck, widow of Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, was the guest of Miss Newlands over the week-end.

The Most Rev. Martin T. Córdoba, Archbishop of Yucatan, and party were visitors at West Point on Wednesday afternoon; in the party were the Revs. R. Diaz Sayto, of Mexico; James McDonnell, of Tomkins Cove; M. Donnelly, of Rockland Lake; A. E. Blesnik, of Haverstraw; William E. Gorman and John Filicek, of Spring Valley, and Mathias Cuevas, of Manot, N.Y. They were shown over the post by Mr. Asensio.

Miss Bradley, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Hobbs. Miss Clara Hawkins, of Vassar, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Dunn.

The Reading Club met last week with Mrs. Gance, the hostess reading her paper on "Crime and Punishment." Mrs. Walthall gave current events. Further meetings of the club have been discontinued until the influenza danger shall have passed.

Major D. E. McCunniff, 1913, was one of a number of graduates who visited West Point on Sunday; Major Cunniff has just returned from a year's duty in France. Mrs. Thomson attended the wedding of her brother, Capt. Cyrus Miller, of the Navy, in New York on Saturday.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 17, 1918.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, visited Annapolis, Oct. 10, as the guest of Secretary Daniels. The distinguished party were given a luncheon by Superintendent Eberle and Mrs. Eberle. The Brigade of Midshipmen passed in review of Sir Eric and the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Herbert L. Rice, wife of Professor Rice, U.S.N., is in Washington on a visit.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Van Valkenburg, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Naval Academy in the Steam Engineering Department.

The Fifth Reserve Officers' Class for intensive training will assemble at the Naval Academy on Monday next. It will contain 450 members. About 150 will take the course to fit them for duty as Engineer officers and the others will be trained as deck officers.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Miller, U.S.N., will be the officer-in-charge of the new class. He served as assistant to Comdr. George C. Pegram, U.S.N., now aid to the Superintendent. Lieut. Rivers J. Cartarsen, U.S.N., will be the assistant to Lieutenant Commander Miller.

Lieut. Lawrence Thompson, R.F.S., U.S.N., who has been seriously ill at Norfolk, is much improved to-day.

The Schouler home, built here on Maryland avenue by Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., has been sold to Lieut. Walter D. La Mont, U.S.N., and Mrs. La Mont. The price was \$12,000.

All the Naval Preparatory Schools here, together with Professor Teel's School at Severn Park, are temporarily closed on account of the grip. The Annapolis schools were stopped by the health officer.

The midshipmen, deprived of chapel services on Sunday as a precautionary measure against the influenza, were required to spend the chapel hour in the open air. In the afternoon between three and four hundred went on country hikes.

The Fine Arts Commission of the Federal Government has disapproved of an auditorium attached to the Seamen's Building. It proposes to turn the whole seamen's building into a gymnasium and to make the auditorium a separate edifice.

The Reine Mercedes, the Naval Academy station ship, accommodates about five hundred with meals daily, supplying its own complement, seamen at the rifle range, and seamen who are on duty in the Academy but who live in Annapolis. It takes nine cooks and about twenty-five mess men to wait on the table. The mess men are of the ship's crew and get an extra allowance for this work.

The deaths of two additional midshipmen from pneumonia, following influenza, were announced at the Naval Academy Oct. 10. They are William S. Crowell, a member of the First Class, and Eldred Sturtevant, of Chicago, a member of the Third Class.

On Saturday morning one death was reported at the Naval Academy—that of L. O. Happner, a second-class seaman, who died from pneumonia. The members of the crew of the Reine Mercedes who have had the influenza have now nearly all recovered. The members of the marine guard on the ship, half of whom had the prevailing epidemic, have now recovered, excepting in one case, and are now on duty again.

The remains of Mr. F. S. Bullard, of Snowville, Va., assistant to the head of the Mechanical Department of the Naval Experiment Station, were taken to his old home for burial. He was thirty-eight years old. Mr. Bullard was the nephew of Gen. A. P. Hill, of the Confederate Army.

Although he had been reported in an improved condition yesterday and the strongest hopes were entertained for his recovery, Joseph Daniels, second-class seaman and a well-known youth of this city, died at the Naval Hospital a little after five this morning of pneumonia, following influenza. He is the son of Comdr. Joseph F. Daniels, aid to Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the U.S. Fleet in foreign waters, and Mrs. Daniels, who lives in Annapolis. Commander Daniels, who rose from the ranks, was lately aid to the Secretary of the Navy. Young Daniels was very popular in Annapolis, where he had attended school and belonged to the Boy Scouts. He was active in athletics and of a spirited and happy nature, causing him to be very popular. About two months ago he enlisted in the Navy, intending to try to enter the Naval Academy as a midshipman with the next Fourth Class and eventually win a commission in the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy took a personal interest in his case.

Out of a total of seventy-six at the Naval Hospital here who had developed disease following attack of Spanish influenza, twenty died from pneumonia. It is now thought by the medical authorities at the hospital and the health officers of Annapolis that the epidemic is now on the wane.

In lieu of the game that the Navy was to play on Saturday with Lebanon, Mr. Dobie, their coach, gave the squad a strenuous practice. He had them in the field for three and three-quarters hours, and some of the gladiators were so worn out at the end of it that they could scarce cross the gridiron to their quarters. Next Saturday the Navy is to play an eleven from the Princeton Training School, and the Great Lakes Training School has signified its intention of accepting a date from the Navy this fall.

The Naval Experiment Station has seven youths of An-

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napolis apprenticed; five to be machinists, one to be a pattern maker, and one to be a coppersmith. These apprentices serve three years, their wages increasing every six months, and at the end of their apprenticeship they are given positions in the station.

Of the seventy-two seamen from Camp Logan, who came here several months since for rifle practice at the Naval Academy Rifle Range, some reached a percentage of 100 and have been forwarded to France. Others who qualified a bit under perfect are kept here to coach the Army men who come to the range from time to time. The remnant who have not yet qualified as marksmen are still here for practice.

John P. Crumach, aged seventy-seven years, a retired member of the Naval Academy band, died here on Saturday.

#### SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 10, 1918.

Lieut. A. Steepleton, of the recruit camp at Camp Kearny, was host at a dinner party Saturday in honor of Lieut. George Miles, a recent arrival here. The place-cards were milestones, in recognition of the name of the honored guest, and each one bore the name of a street at Camp Kearny. Trench hats of paper were the favors.

Lieut. Col. Bruce B. Butler, Air Service, has returned to active duty at Rockwell Field after an absence of eight months on sick leave, following an injury in an airplane accident. Mrs. Butler and Miss Jane Butler are remaining in San Francisco for the present.

Miss Martha Wadham, daughter of former Mayor and Mrs. James E. Wadham, will leave here on the 16th instant for New Orleans, where she is to be married to Lieut. Ronald T. Strom, U.S.N. Mrs. Claus Spreckels was hostess Tuesday at a dinner at her home in Coronado in honor of Major W. A. Robertson, U.S.A., here on a visit.

Mrs. Turner, wife of Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Turner, U.S.A., has taken a house at 427 A avenue, Coronado, for the winter. Her husband is in command of an Army aviation school in Texas. Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. R. E. Smith, U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Rosecrans, is at the Sandford Hotel for the winter. Mrs. McMullen, wife of Major Joseph J. McMullen, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Camp Kearny, is also at the Sandford. Major McMullen is at Fort Sill Artillery School at present.

Mrs. Robert G. Ervin entertained in Coronado on Friday in honor of Mrs. Robert R. Wallace, whose husband, Colonel Wallace, is in command of the military police at Camp Kearny. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., have taken a house at First and Laurel streets during his period of

duty here as commandant of the Naval Training Station at Balboa Park.

Among late arrivals at Camp Kearny have been Capt. George D. Moore, 66th Field Art.; Capt. Daniel W. Woolley, 48th Field Art.; Capt. John S. Ward, 81st Inf.; Lieuts. Albert D. F. Woolmansee, Constantino J. Lapidewerz, Chandler Sprague, Elmer C. Nelson, John McAuley, Elwood Chanler, 3d, Edward S. Calhoun, Clarence E. Bacon, Roy A. Johnson and Walter C. Schwarz.

The School of Aerial Gunnery at Oneonta, south of this city and close to the Mexican line, is growing in importance. Fourteen steel hangars for this field have been shipped from the East, each to be 160 by 80 feet. The total cost of this increase in equipment is given at \$175,000.

#### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Oct. 12, 1918.

Mrs. John W. Heard, who has been a house guest of Major and Mrs. John F. Conklin for several days, left this morning to visit her other daughter, the wife of Major Thomas H. Rees, jr., at West Point, where Major and Mrs. Rees are now living. Misses Marion B. and Eleanor Abbot are looked for on the 15th, and the arrival of Mrs. Hetrick is expected soon to join Colonel Hetrick in quarters here.

On account of the sickness in the city the post hops have been discontinued for the present.

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Bullard has recently returned from a seven days' visit to his mother, Mrs. Robert Lee Bullard, and Miss Rose and Master Keith Bullard at Little Rock, Ark., the wife and family of Major General Bullard, now overseas. Major John F. Conklin, C.E., left on Oct. 8 to join his new station at Camp Funston, Ark. Mrs. John F. Conklin and her house guest and aunt, Miss Emily W. Townsend, will linger here at No. 12 indefinitely, as long as friends can keep them. Major Lehman W. Miller, C.E., who was in command of the 8d Battalion, has gone to Camp Shelby, Ala., for duty, having spent a brief leave of absence with Mrs. Miller at Lebanon, N.H.

Capt. Philip C. Nash and Mrs. Nash are receiving the hearty congratulations on the arrival at their home of a lovely little daughter, Erma Harriot Nash, on Sept. 14. Capt. William Powers, Q.M., has assumed charge of the Q.M. affairs on this post, relieving Capt. George O. Anderson, who has left for Atlanta for station.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip J. Nash and tiny Erma Harriot Nash are living at 800 Third street, S.E., in the city. Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant is back from a seven days' fishing trip to Michigan.

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BAILEY.—Born at Tunica, Miss., Sept. 23, 1918, to the  
wife of Major Wesley M. Bailey, U.S.A., a son.  
BELMONT.—Born at New York city Oct. 14, 1918, to the  
wife of Lieut. Morgan Belmont, U.S.A., a son.  
BROOKS.—Born Oct. 2, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. J. S.  
Brooks, U.S.A., a daughter.  
CLARK.—Born at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1918, to the  
wife of Major Cuyler L. Clark, U.S.A., a son, Cuyler L.  
Clark, Jr.  
DARBY.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 10, 1918, to the  
wife of Capt. Harry Darby, Jr., 60th Field Art., U.S.A., a  
daughter, Harriet Cubison Darby.  
HILTON.—Born at Woodcliff, N.J., Oct. 5, 1918, a daugh-  
ter, Louise Johnson Hilton, to the wife of Lieut. Edward M.  
Hilton, 330th Inf., U.S.A.  
KLEITZ.—Born on Oct. 1, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Wil-  
lam L. Kleitz, U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia Gillette Kleitz.  
MORRIS.—Born at Napoleon, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1918, to the wife  
of Lieut. E. W. Morris, U.S.N., a daughter, Norma Louise  
Morris.  
PARROTT.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1918, to the  
wife of Lieut. Mercer C. Parrott, Med. Corps, U.S.N., a son,  
George Fountain Parrott.  
PEYTON.—Born at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1918, to the wife  
of Major Thomas Green Peyton, U.S.A., a daughter, Phoebe  
Peyton.  
SNOW.—Born at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1918, to the wife of  
Major Robert T. Snow, U.S. Inf., a son, Warren Buffington  
Snow.  
TRAIN.—Born at Appleton, Wis., Sept. 26, 1918, to the wife  
of Lieut. Comdr. Harold Cecil Train, U.S.N., a daughter,  
Harriet Cecil Train.  
WICKER.—Born at Richmond, Va., Oct. 6, 1918, to the wife  
of Lieut. John J. Wicker, Jr., U.S.A., a daughter, Katharine  
Richardson Wicker.

### MARRIED.

ANDREWS—LEETE.—At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1918, Capt.  
Myron M. Andrews, U.S.A., and Miss Jean Fuller Leete.  
BONHAM—SPRAGUE.—At Camp Travis, Texas, Oct. 5,  
1918, Major Carlos W. Bonham, 53d Field Art., U.S.A., and  
Miss Beth Sprague.  
CARSON—CHASE.—On Oct. 12, 1918, Lieut. William W.  
Carson, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. George McClellan Chase.  
CLARK—SKINNER.—At San Diego, Cal., Oct. 5, 1918,  
Lieut. Harlan M. Clark, 64th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Irene  
Skinner.  
DANDO—ROBERTS.—At San Diego, Cal., Oct. 7, 1918,  
Lieut. Edward D. Dando, U.S.A., and Miss Bernice Roberts.  
ENGELMAN—FOX.—At Augusta, Ga., Sept. 30, 1918,  
Major Irving Howard Engelman, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie  
Newton Cox.  
ETHEREDGE—WONCOTT.—At Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 10,  
1918, Asst. Paym. Robert T. Etheredge, U.S.N., and Miss  
Elizabeth Frances Woncott.  
FEIGENBAUM—TOY.—At Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct. 7,  
1918, Sergt. Frederick W. Feigenbaum and Miss Catherine  
Winifred Toy.  
FRIEDMAN—DAVIS.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 29, 1918,  
Capt. Monroe M. Friedman, 22d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Frances  
Elsa Davis.  
FROST—THOMPSON.—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1918, En-  
sign Edward M. Frost, U.S.N., and Miss Kathleen Wilkinson  
Thompson.

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GARSDIE—MASON.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1918, Mr.  
William P. Garsdie and Miss Norma Genevieve Mason.  
HOWELL—ELDRIDGE.—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 7, 1918,  
Ensign Asher A. Howell, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Eldridge.  
LAWSON—DUNBAR.—At Arlington, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1918,  
Lieut. Walter Eastley Lawson, U.S.M.C., and Miss Emma Stuart  
Dunbar.  
LESTER—ORCUTT.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8, 1918,  
Capt. G. W. Lester, 23d M.G. Batln., U.S.A., and Miss Vida  
E. Orcutt.  
MANLY—MEIGS.—At Coronado, Cal., Oct. 10, 1918, Lieut.  
Comdr. Matthias E. Manly, U.S.N., and Miss Kathryn Meigs.  
MILLER—MCGINLEY.—At New York city, Oct. 12, 1918,  
Capt. Charles R. Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Lois McGinley.  
MURPHY—CRIPPEN.—At Mobile, Ala., Oct. 12, 1918,  
Major Pierce Thomas Murphy, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss  
Florence Crippen.  
REESE—SIMPSON.—At Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 26, 1918,  
Lieut. Thomas L. Reese, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Brice  
Simpson.  
SLOWITZKY—LOUGHLIN.—At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1918,  
Lieut. A. A. Slowitzky, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen E.  
Loughlin.  
SNOW—ZEHRINGER.—At Winthrop, Mass., Sept. 30,  
1918, Lieut. Winthrop J. Snow, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss  
Victoria J. Zehring.  
STEWART—QUAYLE.—On Oct. 12, 1918, Mr. Wayne Casey  
Stewart and Miss Jane Quayle, sister of Mrs. O. N. Bradley,  
wife of Major Bradley, U.S.A.  
VILJOEN—THORPE.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 5,  
1918, Lieut. Eugene W. Viljoen, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Emily  
Thorpe.  
WILLIAMS—IRWIN.—At San Diego, Cal., Oct. 5, 1918,  
Lieut. Herschel O. Williams, U.S.A., and Miss Miriam Irwin.  
WILLIAMS—VAGLER.—At St. Cornelius's Chapel, Gov-  
ernors Island, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1918, Mr. Selden Thornton Wil-  
liams, aeronautical experimental engineer, Naval Air Craft Pro-  
duction Works, Philadelphia, and Miss Ella Emily Vagler,  
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Vagler, of Brooklyn.

### DIED.

BAKER.—Died Sept. 12, at a base hospital in France, from  
wounds received in battle on July 29, Capt. Charles Dabney  
Baker, 165th U.S. Inf., son of Stephen and Mary Dabney  
Baker.  
BERARD.—Died at Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 12, 1918, Ensign  
Emile Cressy Berard, U.S.N.  
BOTHWELL.—Killed in France, Aug. 14, 1918, Lieut.  
Harold E. Bothwell, Inf., U.S.A.  
COFFEY.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1918, Gun-  
ner's Mate 3d Class Chesney Shelton Coffey, U.S.N., son of  
Capt. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A.  
COLBURN.—Died at Nashua, N.H., Oct. 11, 1918, Eugene  
Taylor Colburn, father of Mrs. Albert Louis Rhoades, wife of  
Colonel Rhoades, U.S.A.  
CRAVEN.—Died at Naval Hospital, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.,  
Oct. 14, 1918, Henry S. Craven, son of Mrs. Eugenie Craven  
and the late Comdr. Henry S. Craven, U.S.N., and grandson  
of the late Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N.  
CUTLER.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1918, Ensign  
Stuart S. Cutler, U.S.N.  
DANIEL.—Died at Metuchen, N.J., Oct. 16, 1918, Lieut.  
L. W. Daniel, U.S.A.  
DOLDE.—Died Oct. 11, 1918, at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. Vir-  
ginia Young Dolde, wife of Lieut. Charles Dolde, U.S.A.  
EDWARDS.—Died at Camp Meade, Md., Oct. 13, 1918,  
Miss Bessie Porter Edwards, daughter of Major Gen. Clarence  
R. Edwards, U.S.A.  
FALLON.—Died at New York city, Oct. 15, 1918, Ensign  
Harry A. Fallon, U.S.N.  
GILL.—Died at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 10, 1918, Rear  
Admiral William A. Gill, U.S.N.  
GREGG.—Died at Manila, P.I., Aug. 14, 1918, Mrs. Cora  
Gregg, wife of Field Clerk Gregg, U.S.A.  
KEIRAN.—Died at naval annex of Municipal Hospital,  
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1918, of pneumonia, following epi-  
demic influenza, Comdr. Richard Tuson Keiran, U.S.N., class  
of 1907, U.S.N.A., husband of Henrietta Schultz Keiran and  
father of Mary Louise Keiran.  
MAHOOL.—Died at Camp Eustis, Va., Oct. 13, 1918, Capt.  
George Frame Mahool, commander of Battery C, 45th Coast  
Art.  
MCCONNELL.—Killed in France, Lieut. John W. McConnell,  
Inf., U.S.A.  
MCGILL.—Died at sea July 16, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. Clar-  
ence M. McGill, U.S.N.  
MARTIN.—Died at Marbury, Ala., Oct. 13, 1918, Mrs.  
Frederick Martin, mother of Mrs. Reeder, wife of Col. Russell  
P. Reeder, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Williford, wife of Lieut. Col.  
E. Forrest E. Williford, U.S.A.  
MURCHISON.—Died at Quantico, Va., Oct. 8, 1918, Major  
Bryan Cameron Murchison, U.S.M.C.  
PATTON.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 9, 1918, Mrs.  
Jennie Breene Patton, widow of Capt. Joseph T. Patton, of  
Detroit, Mich., and mother of Mrs. Gardener, wife of Col.  
Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., retired, and of Mrs. Ristine, wife  
of Lieut. Col. Ben F. Ristine, U.S.A.  
PETERS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, 1918, Miss  
Bernice Peters, daughter of Major John L. Peters, Dental  
Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peters.  
ROBINSON.—Died at Camp Taylor, Ky., Oct. 12, 1918,  
Lieut. Edward H. Robinson, U.S.A.  
ROSS.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1918, Mr. John  
Ross, father of Mrs. George Herbat, wife of Lieut. Col. G. A.  
Herbat, U.S.A., and of Mrs. John Bubb, wife of Major Bubb,  
U.S.A.  
SANFORD.—Died at Western Reserve University, Cleveland,  
Ohio, Oct. 11, 1918, Capt. J. B. Sanford, U.S.A., brother of  
Capt. J. H. Sanford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Huguet,  
wife of Col. A. H. Huguet, U.S.A.  
SCOTT.—Died at Peekskill, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1918, Surg.  
Robert Harry Scott, U.S.N.  
SEED.—Died at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 9, 1918, Lieut. Charles  
R. Seed, U.S.N.R.F.  
SHALER.—Died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore,  
Md., Oct. 9, 1918, Mrs. Florence Stidham Shaler, widow of  
Brig. Gen. Charles Shaler, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington  
National Cemetery.  
SIBERT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1918, of pneu-  
monia following influenza, at her residence, 1717 De Sales  
street, N.W., Juliette Roberts Sibert, beloved wife of Major  
Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., Director of Chemical Warfare  
Service. Interment at Pittsburgh.  
STRATTON.—Died at Brackettville, Texas, Oct. 1, 1918,  
Mrs. Ida S. Stratton, wife of Judge R. Stratton and mother  
of Mrs. H. P. Wilson, wife of Capt. H. P. Wilson, Phil.  
Scouts, retired.  
THOMAS.—Killed in France, Aug. 28, 1918, Lieut. Gerald  
Provost Thomas, Air Service, U.S.A.  
TOWNSEND.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1918,  
Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence Townsend, Jr., U.S.N.  
TYSON.—Drowned off the coast of France, recently, Lieut.  
Charles Tyson, U.S. Naval Flying Corps, son of Brig. Gen.  
L. D. Tyson, U.S.A.  
WATSON.—Died at Banes, Cuba, Sept. 24, 1918, William  
Young Watson, brother of Major James W. Watson, U.S.A.,  
retired.  
WHEELER.—Died near Paris, Sept. 5, 1918, Lieut. Tolman  
Douglas Wheeler, Inf., U.S.A.  
WILSON.—Died at the Crocus Irving Hospital, Syracuse,  
N.Y., Oct. 10, 1918, of broncho pneumonia, 1st Lieut. Emanuel  
H. Wilson, Co. G, 22d Inf., U.S.A.

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### STATE FORCES.

General Order No. 42, dated Sept. 25, issued by the Adju-  
tant General's Office of New York, concerns the issuing of in-  
signia to members of the N.Y. Guard who have qualified in  
small arms firing in 1918 under the conditions prescribed by  
the small arms firing manual as expert rifleman, sharpshooter,  
marksman, expert pistol shot or first class pistol shot. One  
change which will be noted with interest by members of the  
Guard is that the insignia is to be in bronze, instead of in sil-  
ver, for all classes except expert pistol shot. For marksmen  
this year the badge will be a bar. For expert sharpshooter the  
badge will consist of a pin and a pendant cross. For each  
qualification as sharpshooter a bronze bar will be issued, which  
will specify the year of requalification and will be attached to  
the badge between the pin and the cross. To the expert rifleman  
a badge will be issued consisting of a pin and crossed rifles,  
with wreath. For each requalification as expert rifleman a  
bronze bar will be issued, which will specify the year of requal-  
ification and will be attached to the badge immediately below  
the pin. These badges as issued become the personal property  
of the winner and may be worn on the uniform for one year  
from date of qualification or from the date of subsequent re-  
qualification. Should there be no opportunity for requalifica-  
tion the period during which the badge may be worn will be  
extended one additional year. To the expert pistol shot a silver  
badge will be issued, which may be worn for three years from  
the date of qualification or requalification. Requalification by  
officers or enlisted men can only be made after three years from  
date of first qualification or from date of last qualification. For  
each requalification a silver bar will be issued which will spec-  
ify the year of requalification and will be attached to the badge  
immediately below the pin. The first class pistol shot badge  
consists of a pin, which will be worn for one year from date of  
qualification and thereafter for one year from the date of each  
subsequent qualification. In order that the issuance of the  
badges may be equitable the commanding officer of each com-  
pany, troop, battery or other unit is to prepare a list showing  
the men of his command thereto or attached thereto who have  
qualified in any of the various grades during 1918 and forward  
it through the channel for approval. The lists are to be for-  
warded not later than Nov. 15. The orders call attention to the  
fact that the insignia will not be issued for qualifications in  
instruction course but for record practice alone. As soon as  
the lists are received and tabulated badges will be shipped to  
the various commanding officers of companies affected.

The annual muster and inspection of the Connecticut State  
Guard will commence on Oct. 21. Each organization will parade  
in its respective armory.

The 60th Infantry, New York Guard, Col. John J. Phalen,  
will be reviewed in its armory on Friday night, Nov. 15, by  
Governor Whitman, and a reception will follow. The regiment  
is in excellent shape and has made the most commendable  
progress, despite many obstacles and difficulties in securing  
recruits.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of  
all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to per-  
sonal standing in examinations or individual prospects of ap-  
pointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so  
varied in character, and in so many cases require time for  
special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for  
a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the  
paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be  
accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

C. W. H.—G.O. 73, for the Unification of the Army, says  
among other things that for the duration of the war no more  
provisional appointments will be made. It does not say that  
those now holding provisional commissions get permanent com-  
missions without complying with the law requiring examination



two years after provisional appointment. We recently published (page 19, Sept. 7) the regulations giving the scope of the examinations that those holding provisional commission must pass in order to receive permanent commission in the Regular Army. You state that you were advised to take the examination for provisional second lieutenant rather than accept a captaincy in the Reserve Corps, and that although you passed for the provisional appointment, you did not receive it because there was no vacancy when your turn on the eligible list came. You were, therefore, made a second lieutenant in the National Army. So far as we can understand, no one had authority to assure you that passing of examination would guarantee your appointment in the Regular Army. In July of last year about three thousand men were successful in getting upon the eligible list for provisional appointment to the Regular Army, but for a great many of these no vacancies remained and there have been no vacancies since. Under the circumstances, your appointment to the National Army was the best that could be done at that time, and since the Unification Order you have equal opportunity with others to attain high temporary rank on your merit. It should not be forgotten that the law provides that in each year vacancies occurring in the Regular Army are to be filled first by appointment of the graduates from West Point, and if there are no vacancies in the Regular Army for the West Pointers they are nevertheless commissioned as second lieutenants and carried as additional officers until there are vacancies for them. As to what opportunities for entering the Regular Army at the close of the war will be available to men who were placed upon the eligible list for provisional lieutenants last year and were not appointed to the Regular Army for lack of vacancies, we cannot say, and it would be idle to prognosticate. The immediate problem is the winning of the war.

**J. B. B.**—For commission in the Motor Transport Corps, apply to the Chief of Motor Transport Corps, U.S.A., forwarding your application through the channel with the endorsement of your commanding officer. The address of the Chief is at Washington.

**RETIRED.**—There is no reduced railroad fare to retired men of the Navy.

**A. E. F.**—There is no order giving a special service mark to designate the first fifty thousand men sent to France.

**D. J. S.**—Apply through your commanding officer to the Quartermaster General, regarding commission in the Q.M. Corps in the line of work to which you refer.

**H. F. S.**—State your record to the Q.M. General and apply for longevity under authority of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9. The special provision for commutation of quarters to officers on field duty does not apply to any service prior to the date of act of April 16, 1918.

**W. R. W.**—The adjutant of your post can give you all the information desired regarding War Risk Insurance.

**X. C. H.**—Apply to the Bureau of Navigation regarding date of next examination of carpenters for promotion to chief carpenters.

**E. Q.**—A man serving in the U.S. Army who had prior service of one or more complete enlistments is entitled to the pay of the second period; and that or higher, if his service was continuous. It makes no difference whether he was inducted in the National Army or enlisted in the Regular Army.

**J. P. H.**—You are not entitled to a Mexican border badge for service with the South Carolina troops unless you also had service in the Spanish War. This National Guard border service badge has not yet been issued.

**T. F. P.**—The law does not give six months' pay to the family of a deceased Army officer, this provision having been rescinded by enactment of the compensation provisions of the War Risk Insurance law.

**W. O. E.**—Regarding your loss of baggage, tell your story to the Quartermaster General and ask his advice.

**H. S.**—Present law allows the commissioning of officers in the draft age, so you see it is possible that men under twenty-one years of age may be commissioned. The commutation of quarters provided for in the act of April 16, 1918, is allowed to officers serving abroad as well as those on field duty in this country. The Comptroller's decision on this act and the regulations governing the payment of commutation appeared on page 1475 of our issue of May 26, 1918.

**J. W. G.**—If your husband will consult General Order 155, 1917, he will learn whether he is entitled to the Mexican Service badge.

**G. W. A.**—To supply the information that you ask for would require a special detail to the A.G.O. and special permission from the War Dept., to publish it as you suggest. For the information concerning your particular corps apply to your chief. For the political information, consult the World Almanac.

**W. V. S.**—Regarding privileges of purchasing goods from the post commissary, inquire at the post and consult the manual for the Q.M.C.

**SERGEANT CAMP DEVENS.**—Regarding transfer of enlisted men from Medical Department to line duty, apply to The Adjutant General.

**G. K. S.**—The matter of commutation of quarters is one for your husband to attend to, as the payment is to him. You have no privilege in the way of applying for this to the War Department.

**M. W. C.**—Regarding badges for service in the Navy, apply to the Bureau of Navigation, giving your record in the Navy.

**P. A. asks:** Is an Army field clerk competent authority to give orders to a sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery? In an office where there are six Army field clerks and three enlisted men (a sergeant major, sergeant and private, C.A.) on duty, have all these Army field clerks authority to order these enlisted men on various duties? One of the aforesaid Army field clerks performs the duties of chief clerk, while the others are stenographers and typists. By order of the commanding officer, the chief clerk has the authority to give orders to everyone, but where do the others come in? Answer: Par. 9, Army Regulations, places a sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery, on a military status, but does not make any provision for an Army field clerk. Recent decisions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army hold that Army field clerks are officers of the Army, but not commissioned officers. In the case mentioned the orders of the field clerk acting as chief clerk are to be considered orders of the C.O., and insofar as these orders pertain to the duties of the office, they are to be obeyed. The field clerks have no military authority over non-coms. and privates save as it may be conferred upon them for the particular clerical duties in hand, by the C.O.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—Chief petty officers, F.N.R., who are on active duty are entitled to same pay and allowances as Regulars of same grade on active duty.

**W. J. H.**—Speak to your C.O. about application of recent order curtailing transfers, in case of requests for transfers of enlisted men from staff corps to the line, reasons preferring service in a combatant branch of the Service. Personal requests for transfer are not granted. Needs of the Service are met by necessary transfer of available men.

**W. W. E.**—Army camps are not open to enlisted men of the Navy. Try for a commission in your own service, in the Reserve Force.

**D. L. B.**—Congress has not yet amended the longevity provision of the Army Act of July 9 so that former National Guardsmen who have become provisional lieutenants, Regular Army, may count their National Guard service toward longevity. We explained this fully in our issue of Oct. 5, page 173.

**J. H. S. asks:** When a temporary captain who has been a provisional first lieutenant of Infantry, and whose provisional commission is dated June 8, 1917, is honorably discharged as an officer, what is his status? How should he be addressed by letter? I presume he is still in France but I have not heard from him since June 25—that was the date of his last letter and he was still captain of Co. I, 80th U.S. Infantry, at that time. The information that he was honorably discharged as an officer came from The Adjutant General under date Sept. 19 with his commission as temporary captain. His previous commissions as second and first lieutenants he sent home before he left for France. The Adjutant General said commissions were not sent to officers of the A.E.F. but to the nearest relative and he advised me to hold it for him. Answer: As The Adjutant General is presumed to know whether he is now in the Service

(Continued on page 262.)

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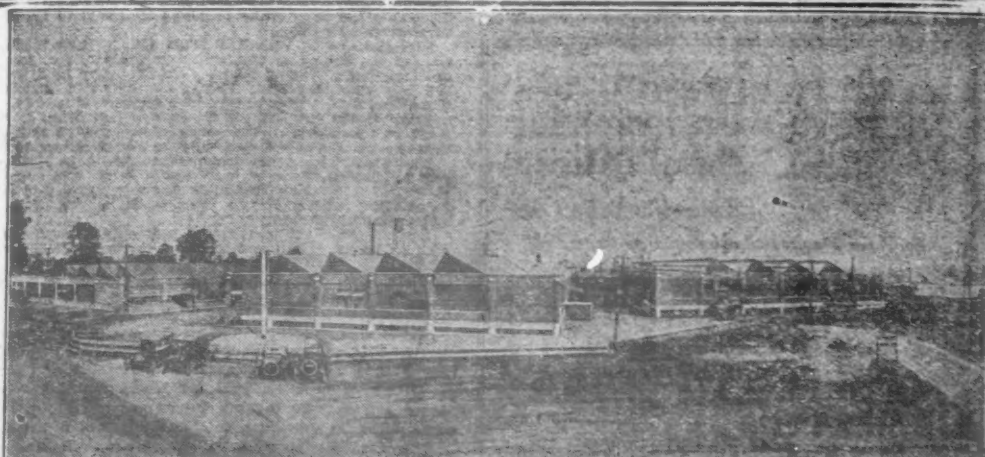
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Answers to Correspondents—Continued from page 261.)  
and in what capacity, it would be well to send the letter in care of The A.G., addressed to the party as "late captain, etc., Co. I, 60th U.S. Inf., A.E.F. (Please forward.)"

MAJOR.—The only chevrons authorized for service abroad are the gold V for six months' service, the blue V for less than six months' service, and the wound chevrons. See G.O. 52,

War Dept., published on page 1641, our issue of June 22. The so-called A.E.F. ribbons and Allies' ribbons and various other decorations sold or given away on the other side are unauthorized. There are no decorations for the "First 50,000" or the "First 100,000" arrived in France.

J. F. C.—An officer of the Naval Reserve who wishes to transfer to the Marine Corps should apply to the Secretary of the Navy.

J. D. asks: Is a man who was wounded in the Spanish War allowed to wear a wound chevron? Answer: Yes; for the Army order, see G.O. 52, War Dept.; for the Navy, see page 140, our issue of Sept. 28.

W. A. McL.—If you have special qualifications for Pay Corps work in the Navy and are on active duty in Naval Reserve Force, and wish a detail to the Pay School, or elsewhere, tell your story to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

R. B. L.—Civil War pensions are not paid by the United States to widows of officers and men who fought on the Southern side.

J. A. N.—Reduction of sergeants in the Medical Department is governed by Army Regulations 1407 and 1408. If your reduction has been made contrary to these regulations, you might appeal through the channel.

W. A. R.—Regarding opportunities as postal clerk in your unit, ask your C.O.

## INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911, WITH WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

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BAND LEADER.—According to Bulletin 52, of Sept. 20, 1918, the post of the commissioned band leader, the band being at a halt and not playing, or when marching, will be on the right flank of the band and opposite the center rank. When the band counter-marches he maintains his position on the original right flank. When halting and playing he takes his post in front of the center of the band when required to lead and direct. On route marches, at "route stop," and when marching "at ease," he may take post in line with the drum major in front of either the right or left file of the band.

F. B. M.—Par. 263.—The interval between companies in line, as shown in Plate III, is five paces; in column of squads the distance is 4.4 paces. This result is worked out as follows: The distance to be considered is that from the fixed pivot of the left squad of one company to the fixed pivot of the right squad of the company next on the left; this distance is the same, whether it is measured from the point between the heels of one pivot to the point between the heels of the other pivot, or from the left shoulder of one pivot to the left shoulder of the other pivot.

W. H. B. asks: Please decide the position of each finger and thumb at the "Order." Answer: Right hand holds the piece, between the thumb and fingers; Par. 77, I.D.R. All of the fingers grasp the piece if it is possible to do so.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1) Do the national and regimental colors come to the present and order at the command of the captain of the color company when receiving the colors? (2) Do the national and regimental colors come to the present at the command of the colonel when "to the color" or "national anthem" is played? (3) If the colors are not brought to the present under the above conditions, in what position should they be held? (4) When the regiment executes the manual of arms, should the colors remain at the order? Answer: (1) No. (2) Only the regimental color. (3) At the carry. (4) Yes.

H. L. B. asks: At a prize contest in the Manual of Arms, in which there were two contestants, the following command was given: "Parade, rest." Without giving the command "Attention," the command was given, "Trail arms." A. came to the position of Attention, and then to Trail arms. B. held the position of "Parade, rest." Which was correct? Answer: B was correct in the sense that the command given was an error. The command "Attention" should have been given before "Trail arms."

S. M. H. asks: A company is deployed on a line. The command "To the rear, march," is given, and after marching to the rear for a short distance the commander wishes to again lead his troops in the direction in which they originally extended, this to be given without halting. Is the command in this instance "Forward" or "To the rear," and if not either one of those, what is the correct command and what paragraph in the I.D.R. would back up this point? (2) What would be the correct command for extended order? Answer: (1) In close order, when the command "To the rear, march," is given and the commanding officer then desires to march his company in the original direction, it is simply necessary to repeat the command "To the rear, march." (2) "Forward, march."

## FORT OGLETHORPE AND CAMP FORREST.

Camp Forrest, Ga., Oct. 12, 1918.

Lieut. William Green has returned to Camp Gordon after a visit to his family in Chattanooga. Colonel Haverkamp, commanding officer of General Hospital No. 14, was honored with a dinner given on Monday by the staff of the General Hospital. Colonel Haverkamp will leave soon for his new station in New York, where he will organize a new United States Hospital.

Capt. W. M. Loving, 210th Engrs., and Miss Margaret Foreman were married at the home of the bride on Lindsey street, Chattanooga, Tuesday. The attendants were Miss Williams and Lieutenant Nelson, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Davidson, of the same regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Loving left Wednesday for their new station, Fort Riley, where the 210th Engineers has been sent very recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Riddle have taken an apartment in Dallas, Texas, where Lieutenant Riddle is now stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. Carlton Lee will leave soon for a change of station. Lieutenant Lee has recently completed his course at the Medical Officers' training camp.

Miss Marjorie L. Peak and Lieut. Claude H. Sullivan were married on Wednesday evening at the study of Dr. Bachman, in Chattanooga. The attendants were Miss Amy Ruth Provence and Lieutenant Anderson. Lieutenant Sullivan is stationed at Camp Greenleaf, where he has been for several months. Mrs. Sullivan is the daughter of Ex-Senator and Mrs. J. Walter Peak, of Chattanooga. The young couple will be at home in Chattanooga after a few days spent at Signal Mountain Inn. Mrs. Charles Kemp and her mother, Mrs. T. C. Ervin, have gone to Houston, Texas, to join Captain Kemp, who is stationed at Camp Logan. Mrs. Fred Hahn has returned to her home to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Deppen, while Lieutenant Hahn is abroad.

Lieut. Jesse Hunt is spending a few days in Chattanooga with his family. He is now stationed at Barran Field, Eveman, Texas.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Owing to the epidemic of influenza both in the Service and in civil life on this station, there has been almost an entire cessation of all forms of entertaining. All dances and forms of entertainment for the enlisted men have been indefinitely postponed, and every one is turning attention to efforts to help those afflicted, or the prevention of a further spread of the disease.

Miss Cornelia Curtis left last week to spend the week-end at Willoughby Beach with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Thom Henderson. Mrs. Augustus Norton and two little children, who have been guests of friends in West Virginia after a summer at Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., have returned to Norfolk to spend the winter with Mrs. Norton's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. W. Lane Kelly, guest of her son, Lieut. Comdr. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., in Washington, has returned to her apartment in Albemarle Court. Miss Beasia Kelly, who has also been the guest of Lieutenant Commander Kelly, is

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Mrs. Wilmot V. Castle and children, of Rochester, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. Castle's parents, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, at their home, Pelham Place. Mrs. William S. Howell and Miss Josephine Atkinson, who have been guests of Mrs. Charles Eldredge for the marriage of Miss Marjorie Eldredge and Ena. Asher A. Howell, U.S.N., which was solemnized Monday evening, have returned to their home, Pleasantville, N.Y. Daniel H. Hoge, of Fort Monroe, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Womble, Fairfax avenue, last week. Mrs. Alfred Riddick, who is making her home with her parents,



The first death from Spanish influenza occurred at the hospital on Oct. 6—an enlisted man who had arrived here on a ship a short time previous. Forty cases have developed on one



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More Island—Continued from page 263.

ship, while the total number of cases up to today is 140. No further deaths have occurred. Forty patients were taken off one ship, and as there had been a large force of yard workmen engaged in overhauling her prior to the discovery of the first case, there has been considerable concern lest an epidemic should break out among the civilian workers as well as the enlisted personnel. Only two suspected cases among the workmen have developed so far and these are being cared for in an improvised ward here. Dead lines have been placed around the naval camp, barracks and hospital, and the quarantine, which at first did not apply to men who were allowed subsistence in

Vallejo, now affects all. There are no cases of Spanish influenza in Vallejo yet, and the small boat across, which developed when some six or eight cases broke out, has been almost lost sight of in view of the close proximity to the city of the more dreaded disease.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 5, 1918.

Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosay G. Cabell, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Edouard V. Isaacs, and Cabell Isaacs, have arrived from Arizona, and General Cabell has assumed command of the Southern Department. Mrs. Henry L. Ripley and Miss Elizabeth Ripley have returned after a several months' visit in Philadelphia as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hervy. Miss Ripley will leave Tuesday for the university in Austin. Miss Birdie Elizabeth Coleman and T. A. Coleman, jr., have left for Camp Devens, Mass., to be guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John N. Hodges.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James A. Ryan and son will leave next week for Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., where General Ryan will take command of the 17th Brigade, 8th Division. Col. J. E. Shelley will be in command of the post. Miss Chiara De Bona, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of Mrs. B. N. Atwell in the Cavalry post. Mrs. John L. Lyndall and small son, Jack, leave to-morrow to join Colonel Lyndall in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Ezell have left for Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., where Lieutenant Ezell will be stationed.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. White entertained a dinner party Friday at the Aviation Club, honoring Col. and Mrs. J. E. Fecht. Covers were laid for the honor guests and Major and Mrs. Stratemeyer, Major Rupert Scott and his mother, Mrs. Scott; Colonel Gladys and Mrs. Becker and Lieut. and Mrs. Noyes. At a beautifully appointed buffet supper given at their home, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wells announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Maxine Elliot, to Capt. Harold C. Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, the wedding to take place Oct. 12 at the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. T. T. Jackson has left for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to join Captain Jackson, who is on duty at Base Hospital No. 109. Mrs. John James and son, John, jr., of Park Field, Tenn., are guests of Mrs. James' parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lewis. Lieutenant James will join them later. Col. James Fecht has been transferred to Houston, where he will command Ellington Field, and Col. William E. Gilmore, from Washington, will be in command of Kelly Field.

Col. Arthur M. Shipp was host at the Country Club dinner-dance, having as his guests Col. and Mrs. J. L. Jordan, Mrs. Parker Hitt, Miss Louise Young and Colonel Fenner. A daughter, Jean Aubrey Bulkley, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Bulkley, Oct. 1. Mrs. George Dillman, from Marfa, after a visit with Miss Charlotte Newton, left Sunday for Philadelphia, where she will re-enter school, while her husband, Colonel Dillman, is overseas. Mrs. Herndon L. McNeill left for a visit in New Orleans before going to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where Captain McNeill will be stationed. Major and Mrs. John Baxter entertained with a farewell dinner at the Menger Hotel Thursday, after which Major Baxter left for his new station in Fort Sill.

Lieut. Roe Montgomery, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is visiting his sister, Mrs. William A. King, on Myrtle street. Mrs. H. E. Robertson, who has been visiting Captain Robertson's parents in El Paso, has arrived to be with Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hutchins at the St. Anthony Hotel for the winter. Major Gen. and Mrs. John L. Clem and daughter, who have been guests of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, have left for their home in Washington. Miss Mary B. Willeford is visiting in San Antonio, accompanied by her brother, Lieut. George Willeford, who is en route from Rich Field, Waco, to Lonoke, Ark., where he will be instructor in aeronautics. Major and Mrs. Hood Boone, Mrs. Lessi Woodridge and daughter are now located at 812 San Pedro avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. F. MacManus entertained in their quarters at the West Texas Military Academy, having as their guests Colonel Williams, Bishop Capers, Senator Carlos Bee, the citizens who are in training at the academy, the officers and the cadets.

The Regular Army colonels who are to command the six regiments of two brigades of Cavalry of the new Texas National Guard are Colonels Fitzhugh Lee, Cornell, Kellar, Wilson, Lear and Meade. Colonel Lear has reported and at present is senior instructor of the officers' training school at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs.

Lieut. Proctor Cox, whose marriage to Miss Mary Helen Bains occurred in Brookshire, Texas, has arrived with his bride and located at 415 Augusta street.

The ladies of the Fort Sam Houston Red Cross have devoted this week to the making of masks for the nurses and doctors who are attending influenza patients.

Authorization for the expenditure of \$447,000 in improvements to the Enlisted Mechanics' Training School, Kelly Field, were received. The first plans contemplated the erection of buildings for training 3,700, including hangars, study halls, barracks, eight mess halls and bath houses. Since the appropriation is almost double the amount first authorized, complete plans will have to be forwarded from Washington. A guard house is also to be erected at a cost of \$45,000 and will be 2,225 feet long and 93 feet wide, with quarters providing for 120 guards and military police, as well as the prison section accommodating 150 men. There will be also four concrete and steel cells.

Practically 1,500 students participated in the program marking the celebration of the organization of the Student Army Training Corps at A. and M. College. Capt. William E. Murphy, adjutant, read the order of the day, Major F. W. Zeller, commandant, read the message of President Wilson upon their opportunity for service, and an address on "The Educational Program of the War Department" was delivered by W. B. Bizell, president of the college. Later the command passed in review before Major Zeller and his staff.

Under the chaperonage of Mrs. H. B. Muliken, many young ladies of the post and San Antonio are taking the motor truck course at the Mechanical Shops at Sam Houston. The students who successfully complete the course are eligible for service abroad. Major Ned Norton, in command, addressed the students last Wednesday evening, announcing with much regret that the school would be discontinued during the influenza epidemic as a precaution to the fair recruits.

The Red Cross tennis tournament at the Country Club concluded with a victory for Captain Powell and Lieutenant Pell, who won a one-sided match from Captain Hamilton, Texas state champion in singles, and Lieutenant Pell, well known Kelly Field player. They will receive special trophies.

### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Sept. 30, 1918.

Lieutenant Watson, M.C., who was at Ancon Hospital for some time and was later detailed for special duty at Bocas del Toro, has left, accompanied by Mrs. Watson. He will report at one of the base hospitals in the States. Lieut. Ernest M. Hardy, M.C., has recovered from an attack of influenza and has gone to the States.

A beautiful palm dinner hop was held at the Tivoli on Saturday evening, many people from all parts of the Isthmus being present. Major and Mrs. McCormick entertained as guests General Blatchford, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Major and Mrs. T. L. Clear. Colonel Kephart entertained Governor and Mrs. Harding, Miss Harding, Major and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Thripp, Commander Gatewood, Lieutenant Limeberger, Lieutenant Adams. Colonel and Mrs. Tate had as guests Major and Mrs. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Gawn, Lieut. and Mrs. Isaacs, Captain Walker, Captain Moon. Other guests at the hop were Captain Hinceck, Lieutenants Parr, Chitena, Cordero and Malby.

Miss Harriett Morse, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Morse, has left the Isthmus to resume her college work in Boston. The bachelors who occupy the commanding officers' quarters at Camp Galliard, Lieutenants Linden, Norman, Klyce and Morrison, entertained at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Mrs. Major Wells and Miss Wells, Quarry Heights; Lieutenant Pearson, Balboa, and Miss Harriett Morse, of Gatun. Miss Morse was overnight guest of Major and Mrs. Pace.

Word has been received of the wedding of Capt. Lebeus M.

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prevents rust—keeps the cutting edge clean and keen—makes shaving easier. Moisten your thumb and forefinger with a drop of 3-in-One. Draw razor blade gently between them. Do this before and after shaving.

Rub a little 3-in-One well into your strop to bring out the grain of the leather and make the blade adhere to the strop. For sale at all good stores in 50c, 25c and 15c bottles; also in 25c Handy Oil Cans.

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Cornish, formerly with the 5th Infantry at Empira, to Miss Lydia Christine Herrman. The wedding took place at Alexandria, La., with Chaplain O. L. Miller officiating.

Mrs. Fred B. Rogers, wife of Captain Rogers, has moved to quarters in Cristobal, where Captain Rogers is in command of the Military Police. Lieut. John H. Bergen, who has been ill with influenza, is back on duty, and is in charge of the rifle range during the illness of Lieutenant Boyer.

Mrs. Lyons, wife of Major Lyons, of Fort Randolph, and Mrs. Alfred, wife of Lieutenant Alfred, and two children, have sailed for the States. Mrs. Cornish, mother of Captain Cornish, Infantry, and of Lieutenant Cornish, Coast Artillery, has sailed for the States. Mrs. Johnston entertained at dinner Saturday, her guests including Miss Harriett Morse, Lieut. Sterling C. Cogswell and Captain Johnston.

Capt. Maurice E. Heck, M.C., is sick with influenza. The women on the Atlantic side who passed the examinations in surgical dressings are Mrs. B. O. Morse, Gatun, Mrs. Overton, Coco Sole, and Mrs. Lamoreaux, Fort Randolph.

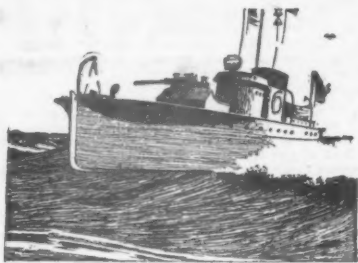












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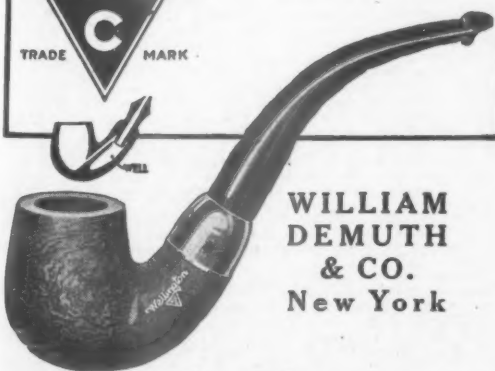
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## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 236, 243-251.—Abbreviation "emer." after appointment represents emergency appointment.

G.O. 82, SEPT. 7, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The C.O., Syracuse Recruit Camp, New York, is empowered, under the eighth article of war, to appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary.

II.—Sec. I, G.O. 56, War Dept., 1918, is rescinded, the matter being covered by Pars. 82 to 87, Army Regulations, as changed by O.A.R. No. 77.

III.—G.O. No. 75, War Dept., 1911, as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 6, War Dept., 1916, and Sec. I, G.O. 27, War Dept., 1913, are rescinded, the matter being covered by Par. 292, Compilation of General Orders, Circulars and Bulletins of the War Department, 1881-1915 (C.O. of O. No. 12).

### Schools for Enlisted Men.

IV.—Schools for the instruction of enlisted men for duty as horseshoers, teamsters, packers and saddlers have been established at the auxiliary remount depots located in divisional camps or cantonments in the United States.

The course in horseshoeing will cover a period of three months; for teamsters, packers and saddlers the course will not exceed one month. Students will not be kept under instruction for periods longer than specified without authority of the War Department.

The maximum number of students will be kept under instruction in the horseshoers' schools.

Hereafter enlisted men will not be detailed from divisional organizations for instruction at the horseshoers' schools. Students for instruction as packers, saddlers or teamsters will be detailed by camp commanders according to the requirements existing in the organizations of their commands.

Enlisted men detailed for instruction will not be relieved from such duty until they have completed the course unless the commanding officer of the auxiliary remount depot so requests.

Department commanders desiring to send men to the schools will communicate directly with the nearest auxiliary remount depot to ascertain whether or not students can be accommodated, and if accommodations are available, they are authorized to order students to the schools. Upon completion of the course the students will be returned to their respective commands.

Where horseshoers' schools are located in camps having depot brigades, the students for the schools will be furnished by detail of suitable men from the depot brigades. Upon completion of the course they will be returned to the depot brigades, where they will be held for assignments as horseshoers. Commanders of camps not provided with depot brigades will make application to The Adjutant General of the Army for the detail of students in horseshoeing from the nearest depot brigade. When these students have completed the course they will be returned to the depot brigade from which they came and will be held for assignment as horseshoers.

Students now under instruction will be returned to their respective commands upon completion of the prescribed course.

The above instructions in no way pertain to, and will in no way revoke or change, any existing order with reference to the operation of the school for horseshoers at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 83, SEPT. 10, 1917, WAR DEPT.

### Bureau of Aircraft Production.

I.—The depot of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington, D.C., is designated as a general supply depot within the meaning of Par. 191, Army Regulations.

### War Risk Insurance.

II.—1. The Judge Advocate General's Department shall exercise general supervision of all legal and controverted questions arising in the administration of the war-risk insurance act within the Army. All such questions arising within the Army in the field shall be presented to, and in the first instance determined by, the officer of that department to be designated for the purpose, and by him submitted, when deemed advisable or necessary, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The Judge Advocate General will organize that office and department so that such questions may have the most expeditious consideration and disposition.

2. The Adjutant General's Department is charged with the preparation, execution and disposition of all forms and with all other administrative matters pertaining to the war-risk insurance act within the Army, subject to the provisions of Par. 1 with respect to legal and controverted questions.

### Proof in Criminal Prosecutions.

III.—In order to guard against failure of proof in criminal prosecutions by reason of inability to identify positively documents or articles found in the possession of suspected or accused persons and seized by officers arresting or causing the detention of such persons, any person in the military service taking or making seizure of any letter, document, paper or other writing or thing from the person or baggage of anyone arriving by steamer or other wise within the United States, or territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the person or baggage of anyone, or from any house, dwelling or building, or any part thereof, within the United States or territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, will make a list of all letters, documents, papers or other writings or things so taken or seized, and will place upon each such letter, document, paper or other writing or thing some identifying mark and a notation of the date of seizure, and will forward such list and a reference to the identifying marks with any report which he may have occasion to make in the case. Any person in the military service directing or requesting any such taking or seizure by any other person will direct or request such other person to take similar steps.

### Appointments, Non-coms. and Privates, J.A.G.D.

IV.—Amends Pars. 2, 3 and 4, Sec. IV, G.O. No. 66, W.D., 1918, amendatory of Sec. XII, G.O. No. 27, W.D., 1918. These relate to the appointment of regimental sergeants major and battalion sergeants major, Judge Advocate General's Department, by the Judge Advocate General upon the recommendation of the judge advocate under whom they are to serve, and to sergeants, corporals and privates, first class, appointed by the commanding officers of the organizations or commands for which they are authorized, upon the recommendation of the judge advocates of such organizations or commands.

### Allotment and Insurance Applications.

V.—1. Directs that all duplicate allotment and insurance applications of enlisted men will be turned over by company and detachment commanders to the personnel adjutant, who will forward them directly to The Adjutant General of the Army after the verifications and notations have been made, which is indicated.

G.O. 84, SEPT. 11, 1918, WAR DEPT.

The C.O., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., is empowered, under the eighth article of war to appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary.

II.—Par. 5, Sec. IV, G.O. 149, War Dept., 1917, is amended so as to prescribe that enlisted men assigned to supply trains will wear the Motor Transport Corps hat cord.

III.—Sec. IV, G.O. 64, War Dept., 1918, relating to requisitions of supplies, is rescinded and new instructions are substituted therefor.

### Records of American Expeditionary Forces.

IV.—The last subparagraph of Sec. II, G.O. 7, War Dept., 1918, is amended to read as follows:

The records of all general courts-martial and of all military commissions originating in the said Expeditionary Forces will be forwarded to the said branch office for review, and it shall be the duty of the said Acting Judge Advocate General to examine and review such records, to return to the proper commanding officer for correction such as are incomplete, and to report to the proper officer any defect or irregularity which renders the finding or sentence illegal or void in whole or in part. The execution of all sentences involving death, dismissal,

(Continued on page 266.)

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We are, therefore, in a position to offer our patrons *unusual values* in Holiday Handkerchiefs. All are of *pure Linen*, as McCutcheon Handkerchiefs have been for the past 63 years. We counsel early selection while stocks are complete.

### Initialed Handkerchiefs

**For Women**—\$3.00, 4.00, 6.00 to 12.00 the dozen.

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**For Children**—3 for 65 cents.

### Embroidered Handkerchiefs

From France, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain and Madeira. We have never had a more beautiful assortment, and the values have never been better.

**For Children**—All white, and white with colored borders, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each, and up.

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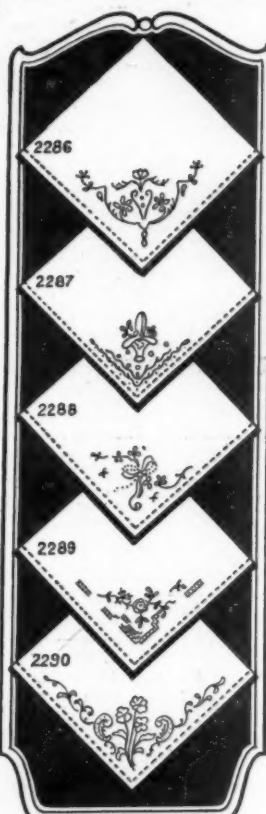
We respectfully suggest that in so far as possible you act on the Government's request that Christmas shopping be done in October and November this year.

Our illustrated Fall and Winter Catalogue, which will be sent gladly on request, is full of sensible Christmas Gift suggestions.

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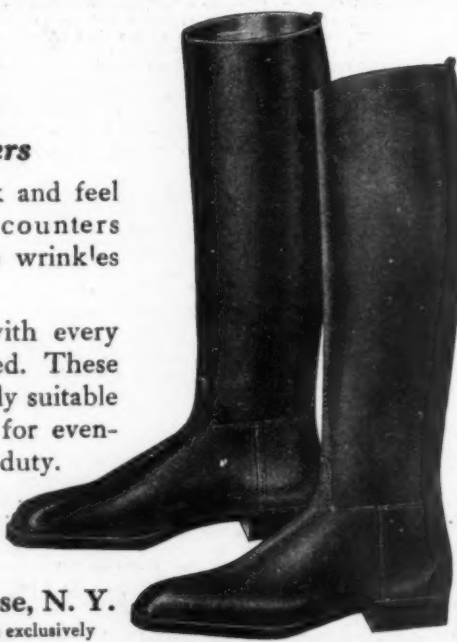
The shaped leg makes this boot look and feel individually personal. The extra high counters prevent the forming of uncomfortable wrinkles about the ankles.

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thereon, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for permanent file.

### BULLETIN 52, SEPT. 20, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Sec. I, Bulletin No. 15, War D., 1918, is amended by the addition of the words, "or the immediate commanding officer in case of detached units," after the words, "higher commander," in the first sentence.

### Post of Commissioned Band Leader.

II.—The post of the commissioned band leader, the band being at a halt and not playing, or when marching, will be on the right flank of the band and opposite the center rank. When the band countermarches he maintains his position on the original right flank. When halted and playing he takes post in front of the center of the band when required to lead and direct. On route marches, at "route step," and when marching "at ease," he may take post in line with the drum major in front of either the right or left file of the band.

### Public Animals.

III.—Announces the average prices of the different classes of public animals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

### Caissons.

IV.—Sec. III, Bulletin No. 64, W.D., 1917, is amended by changing the matter under the heading "Caisson" to read as follows:

### Caisson.

(Capacity, ten cases of ammunition, caliber .30.)

Two cases will be placed in each of the side compartments of front end, two cases in each of the side compartments of rear end, and one case in each of the two center compartments of the rear end of the caisson. In the center compartment with door opening to the front will be placed the sixteen short shovels, sixteen railroad picks and sixteen full axes (commercial size).

Two pannier packs of the Ordnance Department type for carrying small-arms ammunition will be carried in boxes on top of the caisson, when these packs are issued to organizations. Pannier packs will be issued to organizations without requisitions as ordered by this office.

Two cases of pistol ammunition will also be placed in the box on top of caisson. The seven litters furnished as equipment for this wagon will be lashed to the steel supports shown on either end of the box, thus forming a ridgepole for the cover.

### G.O. 10, SEPT. 20, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

Major Harry C. Boyden, Engrs., U.S.A., is announced as Department Engineer, Central Department, with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E., to enable the latter to comply with War Department instructions.

By command of Major General Barry:

H. O. S. HEISTAND,  
Adjutant General, Department Adjutant.

### ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Pvt. James Layton, Co. C, 367th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Upton, N.Y., May 31, 1918, of having violated the 92d A.W. in having murdered Mrs. Rose Harritty and Pvt. Michael Maloney, 38th Co., 152d Depot Brigade, at Camp Upton, on May 5, 1918. He was sentenced to be hung, ten members of the court concurring in the sentence, which was approved by the convening authority. The sentence was disapproved by the President on the ground that the prisoner was insane. (G.C.M.O. No. 189.)

### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. H. Darby, jr., F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty with 60th F.A. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. E. J. Clark, F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. N. C. Brainerd, F.A., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 59th F.A. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. I. G. Patch, F.A., to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Second lieut. F.A. to duty as follows: M. Madsen to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Fitzpatrick to Camp Jackson, S.C., with 60th F.A.; C. H. Porter to Camp Jackson, S.C., with 61st F.A. (Sept. 30, War D.)

### Appointments, Field Artillery.

Capt. C. B. Hafl, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), rank indicated: To be captain—First Lieut. C. C. Kinney, Sept. 26, 1918. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. E. C. Moss, Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. H. Brevoort, jr., F.A., to lieut., F.A. (emer.), Sept. 1, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Major B. H. Whittaker, F.A., to lieut. col. (emer.), July 30, 1918; to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty with 65th F.A. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. W. C. Johnson, J. F. Leary, jr., J. D. Tillotson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. J. W. Hetherington, jr., D. B. Hussey, P. J. Koughan, E. G. Leander, G. B. Pace. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments to captain (emer.), July 30, 1918, assignments as indicated: First Lieut. N. A. Anderson to 55th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; A. H. Cochran to 67th F.A., West Point, Ky.; W. D. Jones to 58th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; W. S. Schuts to 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; D. W. Wolley to 48th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; S. G. Young to 45th F.A., Leon Springs, Texas. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. C. B. Price, Q.M.C., to 2d Lieut., F.A. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918; to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. W. Stover, H. E. Caldwell, E. R. Sharp, R. W. Gibbs, R. D. Wickham, J. G. Earnest, P. M. Hunt, E. H. Forster, S. B. Wolfe, F. G. Smith, W. Murray, H. L. Jackson, J. N. Ewing, S. R. Miller. To be captain—First Lieut. A. J. Swann. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. W. H. Riddell. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Appointments to F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, with assignments as indicated: Capt. S. G. Brady, 18th F.A. Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas; R. Fellman, 61st F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; G. R. Rede, 56th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; A. J. Taylor, West Point, Ky.; B. Tomlinson, Camp McClellan, Ala. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to first lieut., F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, with assignments as indicated: Second Lieut. Z. T. Wood, 60th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; G. A. Messall, 60th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; J. Stoup, 61st F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; H. U. Phillips, 61st F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; V. M. Cannon, 20th Amm. Train, Camp Jackson, S.C. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. T. T. Logie, O.D., to captain, F.A. (emer.), May 1, 1917, to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to first lieut., F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, with assignments as indicated: Second Lieut. G. O. Almon, 62d F.A., El Paso, Texas; R. Bard, 71st F.A., West Point, Ky.; W. Davis, 63d F.A., El Paso, Texas; H. H. Hope, 67th F.A., West Point, Ky.; P. K. Lebaron, 71st F.A., West Point, Ky.; C. W. Loufack, 50th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; W. H. McNaughton, 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; C. V. Offray, 41st F.A., Camp Custer, Mich.; H. R. Schultz, 62d F.A., El Paso, Texas; L. Vandevanter, 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to captain, F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, assignments as indicated: First Lieut. W. E. Boeger, 39th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; W. A. Davis, 60th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; W. P. Engel, 34th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala.; W. B. Guion, 46th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; A. P. Kolosky, 72d F.A., West Point, Ky.; W. W. Leach, 71st F.A., West Point, Ky.; R. P. Newton to West Point, Ky.; E. T. Rainey to West Point, Ky.; P. B. Slater, 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. T. J. McCoy, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 28, 1918, and assigned to 67th F.A., West Point, Ky. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, assignments as indicated, all to Camp Jackson, S.C.: To be captains—First Lieut. T. H. Fries, 60th F.A.; B. Gruenbaum, 60th F.A.; C. J. Pfau, 61st F.A.; J. H. Ferris, 61st F.A.; W. H. Burke, 20th



Amm. Train; F. B. Greene, 20th Amm. Train. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Second Lieuts. of F.A. to grade of first lieut. in F.A. (emer.), from Sept. 23, 1918, with assignments, all to Camp Kearny, Cal.: O. Kosloske to 16th Trench Mortar Battery; A. MacLennan, G. H. Gruel, O. W. Bast, J. H. McCormack, 46th F.A.; E. J. Power, W. Yeates, 47th F.A.; P. G. Kimball, J. W. Vanderep, T. J. Miller, H. Gill, T. W. Myers, D. Hunter, 48th F.A.; H. W. Palmgren, T. W. Stimpson, C. O. Denning, G. M. Denny, H. G. Halstead, 64th F.A.; H. E. Morse, 64th F.A.; W. P. Life, 16th Amm. Train. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to captain, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, with assignments as indicated, all to Camp Kearny, Cal.: First Lieuts. W. S. Kassulker, 16th Trench Mortar Battery; J. W. Quirk, J. Watson, L. D. Huffman, N. B. Thompson, 46th F.A.; J. S. May, E. Logan, W. K. Douglas, A. S. Ford, H. M. Dougherty, 48th F.A.; Z. S. Leymel, W. C. R. Hoover, G. T. Newhall, D. R. Hanna, Jr., W. L. Lee, F. A. Tice, 64th F.A.; L. M. McKinley, 29th Trench Mortar Battery. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, assignments as indicated, all to West Point, Ky.: To be captains—First Lieuts. T. J. Jenkins, 67th F.A.; O. Hughes, 23d Amm. Train; B. E. Anderson, 69th F.A.; A. F. Garner, 70th F.A.; J. Wilson, J. Yuditsky, 23d Amm. Train; G. W. Jensen, G. F. Cummings, 72d F.A. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. N. Rosenfeld, 23d Amm. Train; W. T. White, 67th F.A.; P. M. Harris, E. A. Capen, F. C. Collister, 23d Amm. Train; A. J. Hanna, 67th F.A.; R. S. Gough, J. E. Kanipe, 70th F.A.; D. Hodgdon, D. C. Gordon, J. B. Barnes, E. H. Williams, 23d Amm. Train; H. W. McLaughlin, A. Brill, 71st F.A.; A. W. Morrison, 72d F.A. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. J. Gannon, E. S. Person. To be captains—First Lieuts. R. Casner, E. F. Luna, H. B. Marks, C. A. Kastler, J. B. Tice. To be first lieuts.—Second Lieuts. C. T. Forrester, C. W. Hoback, G. R. Stirrat, A. Kearney, H. L. Stokely. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. C. H. Hawksworth, J. Stoddard, J. C. Cook, F. Dorcas, C. G. Sanders, J. Crabbe, J. O. Ward, J. A. Parker, G. Youngs, H. Cowperthwaite, R. Nickolas. To be captains—First Lieuts. G. L. Kreuder, H. R. Charman, H. C. Barclay, W. L. Feaster. To be first lieuts.—Second Lieuts. J. Major, O. W. Stacy, H. B. Grimsley. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Randall, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, to West Point, Ky., for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. A. Hylen, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Fitzpatrick, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, for duty with 61st F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to first lieuts., F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, assignments as indicated: Second Lieuts. W. W. Williams, H. E. Featherstone, C. E. Smith, W. L. Covington, 52d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; W. M. Vanderwaal, R. L. Scott, R. T. Moore, J. B. Moore, 53d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; W. M. Council, 18th Trench Mortar Battery, Camp Travis, Texas; W. T. Phillips, C. C. Bragg, 54th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments to captain, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, with assignments as indicated: 1st Lieuts. W. O. Lancaster and W. Collings to 58th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieuts. W. Amacher and P. Sutter to 20th Amm. Train, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments to captain, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, assignments as indicated: First Lieuts. B. R. Brindley, A. D. Williams, L. R. Brown, I. A. Jones and G. L. Badger to 54th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; First Lieuts. H. Meyers, J. Sepinski and A. Fisher to 18th Amm. Train, Camp Travis, Texas. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments to first lieuts., F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, assignments as indicated: Second Lieuts. W. H. Betttyer, C. H. Adams, M. H. Price and K. M. Castle to 58th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieuts. E. W. Thompson to 59th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieuts. W. D. Dolbeer, M. D. Lowenthal and P. H. Joyce to 20th Amm. Train, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieut. P. A. Dana to 58th F.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. C. H. Morse, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments to first lieuts., F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, with assignments as indicated: Second Lieuts. E. K. Anderson to 47th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; V. O. Barnard, Camp McClellan, Ala.; E. L. Kiser to 38th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; J. O. McArthur to 64th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; R. C. McKay to Fort Sill, Okla. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, assignments as indicated. To be major—Capt. G. H. Garrett, 71st F.A., West Point, Ky. To be captains—First Lieuts. N. F. Claussen, West Point, Ky.; F. R. Cotton, 62d F.A., El Paso, Texas; R. E. Crotty, 71st F.A., West Point, Ky.; T. T. Speer, F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. To be first lieuts.—Second Lieuts. W. L. Carr, 49th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; R. N. Krebs, 50th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; W. M. Miller, 49th F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; F. G. Rogers, 52d F.A., Camp Travis, Texas. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments of officers to captain, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 10, 1918, with assignments as indicated: First Lieut. H. D. Boardman to 62d F.A., El Paso, Texas; 1st Lieut. R. A. Hendrickson to 34th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. H. K. Seal, T. B. Wyatt. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Hume, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Aug. 11, 1918; to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918, with assignments as indicated: Capt. F. L. Miller and F. W. Wurster, 54th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. H. F. Rathjen, F.A., to major, F.A., Sept. 27, 1918; assigned to 8th F.A. Brigade, Camp Fremont, Cal. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. J. D. Thomas, F.A., to captain, F.A., Sept. 27, 1918; assigned to duty at Camp McClellan, Ala. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. R. F. Windfohr, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918; to duty with 45th F.A., Leon Springs, Texas. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. L. Lee, D. R. Hanna, Jr., G. T. Newhall, H. O. Russell, T. E. Hardenbergh, Jr. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. C. O. Denning, I. G. Howe, S. R. Howe, H. W. Palmgren, C. O. Martin. They will be assigned to 64th F.A. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Appointments in the F.A. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be captain—1st Lieut. E. W. Smith. To be first lieutenants—2d Lieuts. R. A. Gettys, W. S. Davidson, T. H. Ellington, L. J. Kahn. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), rank Sept. 23, 1918, and assignments as indicated, all to Camp Cowie, Texas: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. Stewart and W. R. Martin to 43d F.A.; B. Ehm and B. B. Mathews to 44th F.A.; J. Taylor and J. L. Gillespie to 45th F.A.; E. W. E. Brooks and B. D. Mann to 15th Amm. Train. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. H. B. Tumb, F. T. Wheeler, W. J. Cleveland, L. G. Kney, J. T. McGahley and J. E. Oakley to 44th F.A.; R. F. Koby, J. J. Bullock, B. V. Witzleben and J. M. McKee to 45th F.A.; A. W. Naupold, F. B. McKee and J. H. Dryden to 15th Amm. Tr.; J. N. Slee, M. A. Flynn and W. R. Moore to 43d F.A.; L. P. Chittenden to 25th Tr. Mortar Battery. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), rank Sept. 23, 1918, and assignments as indicated, all to Camp Cowie, Texas: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. Marks, D. Doyle, W. E. Hann and M. S. Crusere to 49th F.A.; W. R. Jackson, R. E. Kennedy, J. D. Brown, J. B. Waterworth, T. T. Hyde and C. F. Day to 51st F.A.; J. A. Darrow to 55th F.A.; C. S. Cheston to 56th F.A.; J. W. Sabin to 57th F.A.; W. Sandusky and J. Slider to 17th Amm. Tr. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. Hanberry, M. C. Dunlap, W. B. Hazard, A. A. Wilson, J. Porter, R. W. Stephens and R. R. McNab to 49th F.A.; L. Koebel and O. R. Johnson to 50th F.A.; D. Marcy, F. A. Donnelly and D. E. Gurganus to 17th Amm. Tr.; C. E. Doremus, T. O. Swanson, B. Cawley, J. P. Kearney, E. B. Burgess, J. E. Western, B. D. McCracken and V. C. Badham to 55th F.A.; H. J. Maden, R. C. Baylor, C. Kilborn, H. A. Schoenberger, J. E. Carter, R. J. Schindwein, F. P. Fitzgerald, D. A. Hawley, C. D. Lewis and M. L. Close to 51st F.A.; O. W. Oberg and C. S. Freeman to 19th Amm. Tr.; A. S. Reeves to 56th F.A. (Oct. 1, War D.)

(Continued on page 268.)

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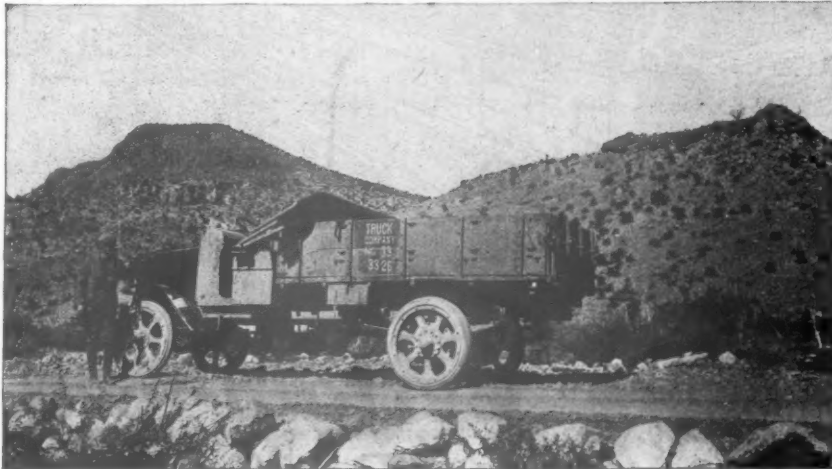
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### Appointments, Field Art.—Continued from page 267.

First Lieut. R. G. Heard, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Appointments of 2d lieuts. to 1st lieuts., F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918, with assignments as indicated: J. E. McDonald to 63d F.A., El Paso, Texas; J. H. Lowrey to 65th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; R. H. Page, jr., to 51st F.A., Camp Bowie, Texas; W. S. Davis to 35th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala.; K. R. Costikyan and L. C. Ehrhart to 39th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash.; F. B. McCoy to 40th F.A., and W. E. Reynolds to 41st F.A., Camp Custer, Mich.; D. O. Smith to 29th F.A., and R. R. Stewart to 29th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; E. K. Kane to 69th F.A., J. D. McIntyre to 70th F.A., E. S. Pinney, R. B. Hand and W. M. Ellingworth, F.A. Brigade firing center, all

West Point, Ky. They will proceed to their proper stations for duty. (Sept. 27, War D.)

### Provisional Promotions, Field Artillery.

Provisional promotion to 1st Lieut., with rank from July 22, 1918: Second Lieuts. R. E. Crotty, F.A. (captain, F.A., U.S.A.); W. Lloyd-Smith, F.A. (temp. 1st Lieut.). They will remain on their present assignments. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Provisional promotion of following first lieutenants of Field Artillery (temporary captains) to be captains from July 10, 1918: W. H. Dunwoody, O. B. Thomas, O. J. Bond, jr., R. H. Ennis, B. E. Carter, H. B. Parker. They will remain on their present assignments. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Provisional promotion of following officers to 1st Lieut., July

10, 1918; Second Lieuts. H. E. Ragland, C. H. Burchenal, all F.A. They will remain on present assignments. (Oct. 3, War D.)

### COAST ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.O.A.

First Lieut. M. Hoffman, C.A., to Fort Totten, N.Y., Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Capt. L. S. Merrill, C.A., from assignment to 45th Art. (C.A.), Camp Eustis, Va., to Coast Artillery training center for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Capt. H. Dyer, C.A., from assignment to 57th Ammunition Train to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., 47th Art. (C.A.C.), for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Capt. H. Wright, C.A., is relieved from assignment to 47th Art. (C.A.C.). (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Officers of C.A. to Washington, Army War College, for pursuing a course of instruction for brigade adjutants of Artillery: Majors L. Watts, A. H. Warren, M. M. Kimmel, jr.; Capt. W. J. Gilbert, W. A. Stuart, C. W. Bundy, H. Dalsheimer, R. H. Dufault. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Major J. B. Crawford, C.A., to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery training center, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Second Lieut. D. M. Logan, C.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. F. A. Price, jr., C.A., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in the personnel branch, General Staff. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Capt. R. A. Wheeler, C.A., to Chief of Staff for duty in the personnel branch, General Staff. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Col. H. W. Newton, C.A., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty with 32d Art., C.A.C. (Oct. 5, War D.)

### Appointments, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. W. N. Porter, C.A., to colonel, C.A. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918; to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty with 30th C.A. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
First Lieut. B. Hartley, C.A., to captain, C.A. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. J. Gardner, Ord. Dept., to 1st Lieut., C.A. (emer.), Sept. 3, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in C.A. (emer.), Oct. 2, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. L. C. Brinton, jr., P. D. Bunker, E. E. Farnsworth, C. W. Baird. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. M. Wildrick, C.A., to colonel, C.A. (emer.), Oct. 5, 1918. He will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty with 31st C.A. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Appointments in C.A. (emer.), Sept. 18, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. G. S. Cooper, jr., W. Riddle, A. P. Kelly, C. L. Connor, L. J. Buck, A. E. Acey, F. C. Carl, W. Murdock, J. A. Patterson, R. S. Hoar, P. P. Kilian, K. L. Finkenstaedt, H. J. Wynn, C. A. Jortberg, F. W. Walker, jr., A. R. Boscow, H. E. Pride, E. A. McLaughlin, jr., Le D. R. Provosty, C. M. Coulter, W. R. Miller, J. V. Collis, H. C. Hill, A. I. Johnson, B. S. Fisher, E. R. Hauver, D. A. Holyoke, J. B. Bennett, A. H. Crawford, W. A. West, L. G. Ayres, O. E. Beaumont, F. B. Waters, W. J. O'Leary, W. H. Fonger, B. H. Hiett, E. R. Sifert. (Sept. 27, War D.)

### INFANTRY.

Second Lieuts. E. Wood, 72d Inf., and J. Y. Cheney, 17th Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major W. C. Philoon, Inf., to Chief of Staff for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Capt. C. T. Estes, Inf., to Camp Travis, Texas, 18th Div., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Capt. F. H. Coester, Inf., to State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Second Lieut. G. K. Englehart, Inf., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. E. Dentler to Camp MacArthur, Texas, with replacement troops; 1st Lieut. A. L. Schuler to Normal School, Troy, Ala., as C.O. of the Students' Army Training Corps unit; S. Hull to South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S.C.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Grigby to South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S.C.; J. E. Grigby to North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N.C., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Infantry officers to Camp MacArthur, Texas, Infantry Central Officers' Training School, for duty: Capt. J. E. Matthews; 1st Lieut. G. E. Cantine, D. C. Donaldson, C. M. Frey, C. M. Holmes, J. H. Lay, L. W. Rogers. (Oct. 4, War D.)  
Officers to Camp Grant, Ill., Infantry Central Officers' Training School, as instructors: Capt. V. C. Walton; 1st Lieuts. H. J. Dagne, S. E. Squires, A. E. Stokes, J. A. Ormsby, J. A. Reber. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Officers to Camp MacArthur, Texas, Infantry Central Officers' Training School, for duty as instructors: Capt. G. A. McDonald; 1st Lieuts. M. A. VanLiew, W. J. Hunt, W. E. Wiley, B. D. Burns, J. H. Holloway, G. M. Gibson. (Oct. 5, War D.)  
Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. C. Williams from duty with 19th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, to Camp Custer, Mich., with 160th Depot Brigade; Capt. C. O. Helmer to University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Hendrick to West Virginia College, Institute, Institute, W.Va., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit at that institution; 2d Lieuts. A. E. Marshall to Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Savannah, Ga.; G. F. Herrick to St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit. (Oct. 5, War D.)

### Appointments, Infantry.

First Lieut. E. D. Foye, Air Service (Production), to 1st Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Nov. 27, 1917; to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. R. B. Fentress, Cav., to captain, Inf. (emer.), July 21, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. J. B. Rousseau to captain, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Second Lieut. R. A. Fellenz, Inf., to 1st Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918: To be major—Capt. H. G. Weaver. To be captains—First Lieuts. M. Samuels, P. F. Gleason, F. H. Sandell, L. B. McQuiddy, G. E. Rifenburg, C. A. Peterson, T. F. Tracey. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), July 30, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. W. F. Lovett. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. J. T. Price. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. A. L. Singleton, Inf. (G.S.), to colonel, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918; to 8th Division. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
First Lieut. H. L. Gayer, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), July 27, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Second Lieut. J. R. Bruno, Inf., to 1st Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Capt. H. P. Hewes, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), July 21, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. T. C. Jessup, K. F. Covert. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. DeC. Stalter. (Oct. 2, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. W. L. Luhn, Inf. (major, Cav.), to colonel, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. W. De Jarnette, G. E. Crippen, C. B. Nelson. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Second Lieut. E. A. Carly, Inf., to 1st Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. C. Colman, J. H. Kelly. To be captains—First Lieuts. C. S. Trempe, R. S. Pollister, L. D. Sparks, E. W. Robertson, C. C. Camp, G. E. Ledbetter, H. H. Yost, E. K. Meredith. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. G. Goetz, C. M. Chambliss, jr., H. L. Davis, B. W. Wilson, A. G. Pringle, C. B. Crouse. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. C. L. Tichy, J. T. Middleton, H. E. Curry, R. C. Kiser, Z. Shelnett, H. M. Walker, G. G. Crawford. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Second Lieut. R. W. Broedlow, Inf., to 1st Lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 3, War D.)  
Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. H. I. Arnett, E. J. Aurdal, L. L. Betzel, C. R. Bigelow, J. C. Blackburn, J. E. Bloodworth, jr., R. B. Bobbitt, L. L. Boughton, J. R. Boyd, L. C. Bramlette, J. J. Branson, P. E. Bristow, F. W. Brown, L. J. Burby, J. I. Croll, J. F. Crowley, G. E. Clark, F. H. Curtis, E. C. Dallmann, H. A. Davenport, D. W. Day, J. W. Delabar, I. B. Deems, E. A. Deutsch, W. G. Dickinson, J. E. Doyle, R. G. Evans, R. C. Falcon, S. E. Foote, W. E. Goodspeed, G. Guillekson, J. J. Harrington, L. R. Hays, M. B. Johnson, H. E.

The Government's Builders can find no better guide to buying roof service than the great gauge of public opinion.

## Certain-teed Roofing

The public has increasingly expressed its satisfaction with Certain-teed roofing in one word—DEMAND. That satisfaction has been so general, and that demand so great, that in order to supply it Certain-teed has had to produce, annually, over one-fourth of the roll roofing made in the world.

Hundreds of thousands of rolls of Certain-teed have already been used for munition plants, factories, shipyards, cantonments, warehouses, railroad buildings, etc. Hundreds of thousands more will be used in the same way—because the standards of the American public and the American Government are one in war-time service and economy.

Certain-teed conserves while it serves. It is principally made of asphalt and waste rags, materials not used in any war industry; it is compact in bulk, saving freight-cost and car-space; machinery, water-power and women workers play a large part in its manufacture, conserving labor, coal and man-power.

Certain-teed also saves on the roof because of its low cost and durability—it is proof against weather, snow, rust and rain; it is spark-proof, fume-proof and immune to the melting effect of the sun.

Certain-teed is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

In shingles, red or green, it makes an attractive and lasting roof for residences.

**Certain-teed Products Corporation**  
Offices in the Principal Cities of America  
Manufacturers of  
**Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing**



Keller, G. C. King, S. E. Kneale, R. L. Krogman, H. O. Lane, F. J. McGough, R. H. McKennon, R. H. Milne, A. C. Perrin, C. E. Peake, C. E. Rogers, C. J. Smith, H. S. Smith, D. G. Smith, J. M. Sweeney, I. L. Thompson, C. Thurber, L. H. Tighe, H. B. Tenholder, C. M. Tomlinson, G. T. Turner, J. A. Tosi, J. T. Weltmer, J. W. Woldert. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be majors—Capt. W. R. Wilson, G. C. Thrall, R. O. Syfan, E. C. Wood, J. B. Mastin, J. F. Ward, E. P. Mills, N. Puett, F. B. Swift, B. H. Florsheim, D. M. Cook. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. G. L. Moulton. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. B. C. Cox, J. L. Stothart. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. L. B. Allen, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. R. Bell, E. E. Barrett, B. M. Barron. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. E. C. Austin, O. D. Fisher, R. W. Daniels. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Appointments to Inf. (emer.), Sept. 12, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. T. B. Seigle, W. G. Heaton, D. Cullen, G. H. Williams. To be lieut. cols.—Major G. R. Kochler, L. R. Ball, G. B. Glover, Jr., O. DeB. Hunt. They will proceed to Camp Cody, N.M., duty with 97th Div. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 12, 1918: To be colonels—Col. T. S. Moorhead, W. A. McDaniel, R. E. Grinstead. To be lieut. cols.—Majors W. S. Greacen, C. P. Chandler, W. R. Henry. They will proceed to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with 95th Div. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to Inf. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. B. H. Colner, R. K. Smith, W. H. Kasten, L. S. Gerow. They will proceed to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with 95th Div. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments to Inf. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. T. G. Methven, L. J. I. Barrett. They are assigned to 14th Div. for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. L. Gittings, Inf., to first lieut., Inf. (emer.), July 27, 1918. He will remain on his present duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 18, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. P. Appleton, E. J. Mercer, O. J. Torongo, H. Eggers, Jr., J. E. Doyle, G. B. Harris. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), July 30, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. G. O. Smith, J. F. Mahan. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. S. N. Ripley. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. F. Cook, P. H. Gerner. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), July 21, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. T. C. Jessup, K. F. Covert. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. DeC. Statler. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. E. Hawkins, C. J. Otjen. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), with rank as indicated: To be majors—Capt. G. G. Tronjo, Sept. 20, 1918; G. A. Wilson, Sept. 21, 1918. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Rives, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), July 21, 1918. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 16, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. H. Barbin, T. Clarkson, P. Conniston, A. Keller, L. F. Pagel, O. H. Rigley. To be captains—1st Lieuts. E. Arneson, W. M. Cooper, K. Sakai. To be first lieutenants—2d Lieuts. H. B. Quier, U. J. Rainalter, J. Reynolds. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. F. McCoy, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 24, 1918. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), rank Sept. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. G. M. Corlett, H. C. Fraser, L. B. Rutherford. To be captains—First Lieuts. R. T. Rowell, E. C. Brisbin, W. J. Colegrove, F. W. Merrill, R. Ray-Jones, J. D. Schuster, C. W. Smith, S. K. Wheeler, S. A. Williams, C. G. Wilson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. C. Bair, T. G. Brown, P. H. Buchanan, C. Carlton, J. E. Crosby, E. F. Davis, W. D. Dawkins, H. C. Graham, W. H. Harris, J. W. Henson, L. D. Herrold, G. R. Hewey, W. H. Hunt, C. O. Hicks, H. D. Laraway, J. B. Leonard, W. S. Lines, E. F. McCann, G. W. McLaughlin, G. B. Melson, R. V. Metz, M. Mohler, M. W. Morris, W. J. Murphy, J. Norris, M. B. O'Sullivan, J. R. Pierce, M. E. Prindle, A. Purcell, G. H. Richardson, I. B. Richardson, M. L. Sawyer, E. A. Schanible, B. W. Seay, L. L. Smith, W. A. Soller, E. M. Steenburgh, B. M. Stevens, S. S. Titus, W. C. Williamson, R. McK. Wyman. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Major A. Rutherford, Inf., to lieut. col. (emer.), Aug. 27, 1918; to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. Hinchliff, Inf., to 1st lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. P. B. McCahill, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Sept. 20, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. C. Hendricks, E. J. Harvey. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Lord, Q.M.C., to 1st lieut., Inf. (emer.), May 18, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. L. Hutter, Inf., to 1st lieut., Inf. (emer.), Sept. 9, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. C. M. Cooper, Inf., to captain, Inf. (emer.), Aug. 29, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 29, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. D. H. Crawford, J. H. Hinshaw, G. M. Higgins, H. G. Beck. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. J. W. Strohm, P.S., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. B. W. Dunn, retired, is relieved from duty upon arrival home. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Col. W. N. Hughes, retired, to active duty at Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Major D. B. Case, retired, to Fort Douglas, Utah, war prison barracks, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. L. S. Welborn, retired, to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the department engineer. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Col. D. A. Frederick, retired, to home and from further active duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Col. G. S. Young, retired, to duty at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Col. H. H. Ludlow, retired, to duty as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and Eastern College, Manassas, Va. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Major J. E. Bloom, retired, to New York College of Dentistry, New York, N.Y., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit. (Oct. 5, War D.)

So much of orders from the War Dept. of Sept. 19, 1918, as directs Lieut. Col. M. C. Wyeth, U.S.A., retired, to proceed to his home and relieve him from active duty, to take effect on his arrival at his home, is revoked. (Lieutenant Colonel Wyeth will remain on court-martial duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. F. P. Avery, retired, to major, U.S.A. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk R. W. Brown to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. H. M. Thatcher, M.T.C., to Buffalo, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. B. Hoffman, M.T.C., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. C. J. Birmingham, M.T.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

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Shave  
That  
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**USE**

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25 cents per cake.

Apply for it at your Post's Exchange, Ship's Store, or direct to

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*Motor Transport Corps—Continued from page 269.*

Second Lieut. M.T.C. to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with Repair Unit No. 807: F. S. Brainard, F. R. Macgill. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. E. Brown, M.T.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

*Appointments, Motor Transport Corps.*

First Lieut. D. Risley, jr., M.T.C., to captain, M.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 1, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. M. J. Moore, Q.M.C., to captain, M.T.C. (emer.), May 8, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Major P. L. Reed, C.W.S., to Boston, Mass., Chemical Warfare Service. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. P. W. Bliss, C.W.S., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. L. S. Latimer, C.W.S., to Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. D. M. Clark, C.W.S., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty with 1st Gas Regiment. (Oct. 5, War D.)

*Appointments, Chemical Warfare Service.*

Second Lieut. J. S. Dunn, C.W.S., to 1st Lieut. (emer.), Sept. 25, 1918; to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. H. Malinka, C.W.S., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty with 1st Gas Regiment. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. J. Swanson, C.W.S., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty with 1st Gas Regiment. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. W. Herbert, C.W.S., to major, C.W.S. (emer.), Sept. 26, 1918. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### TANK CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. B. Regan, jr., T.C., to Washington for duty. (Oct. 5, War D.)

*Appointments, Tank Corps.*

Appointments of enlisted men to 2d Lieut. T.C. (emer.), Oct. 3, 1918: Pvt. F. E. Anderson, J. P. McCarthy, M. E. Frisbie, T. R. Lovett, O. Deisseroth, A. G. McKnight, G. T. Malone, R. E. Gooley, F. H. Limeburner, M. D. De Tar, L. O. Hastings, G. L. Black, W. T. Abrams, E. E. Miller, H. F. Bye, H. F. Brady, H. L. Miller, H. A. Smith, J. E. Clark, S. N. McCaleb, T. Ryan, O. S. Springer, H. T. McGill, E. W. Griswold, S. J. Donnelly, I. R. Galob, H. J. Budde, W. M. Marshall. Each to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

#### DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Col. E. L. Munson, M.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps (emer.) and will report to C. of S. for duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### DISCHARGES.

Col. A. W. Morse, M.C., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A. only, and reverts to the grade of lieutenant colonel, M.C. (Oct. 3, War D.)

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of Capt. W. R. Snyder, Q.M.C., is accepted. (Oct. 5, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES GUARDS.

*Appointments, United States Guards.*

Appointments and assignments, U.S.G., with date of rank: To be first lieutenant—O. Salmon, Sept. 23, 1918, to Central Dept. To be second lieutenant—C. S. Flanders, Sept. 21, 1918, to Central Dept. (Oct. 4, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. R. S. Wolfe, U.S.A., to captain, U.S.A. (emer.), Sept. 23, 1918; to General Staff, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Officers to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty: Capt. S. M. Barlow; 1st Lieut. W. V. Brown, F. D. Frazier; 2d Lieut. J. B. G. Rinehart, A. A. Schauweker. (Oct. 3, War D.) Officers to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, Oct. 4, 1918, for duty: Capt. J. A. Carson and 2d Lieut. R. W. Erdmann. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Capt. H. Cape, jr., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and report in person to Major Gen. H. P. McCain for duty as aid on his staff. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Temporary promotion of officers to major, with rank from dates specified: Capt. T. Fox and T. J. Hanley, jr., July 10, 1918; J. J. Gerhardt, July 12, 1918. They will remain on present assignments. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. G. Green to Camp MacArthur, Texas, Central Officers' Training School, for duty. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Officers to Camp MacArthur, Texas, Central Officers' Training School, for duty: Capt. S. C. Peabody; 1st Lieut. W. S. Hoover, J. R. Sloan, P. Milnes; 2d Lieut. H. P. Terrell. (Oct. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. W. O. Weyforth, U.S.A., to captain, U.S.A. (emer.), Sept. 27, 1918. (Oct. 4, War D.)



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Capt. A. W. Riley to Manila, P.I., for duty as department  
intelligence officer. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. E. Trippe to San Diego Junior College, San  
Diego, Cal., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit.  
(Oct. 5, War D.)

Capt. W. A. Kenyon to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty.  
(Oct. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. S. Witham, jr., to Camp Fremont, Palo  
Alto, Cal., and report to Brig. Gen. H. S. Johnson for duty as  
aid on his staff. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Officers to Garden City, N.Y., for duty: Capt. R. G. Ervin,  
Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Pillsbury, Av. Sec., S.C.; R. E. Pollock,  
Inf. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 236, 248-251.  
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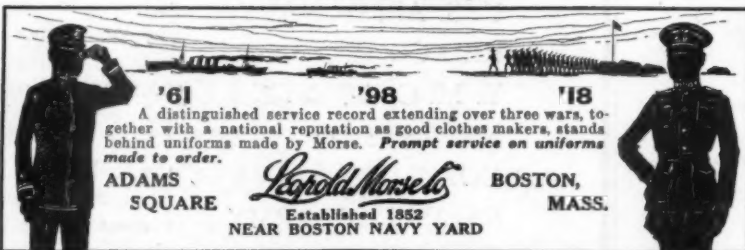
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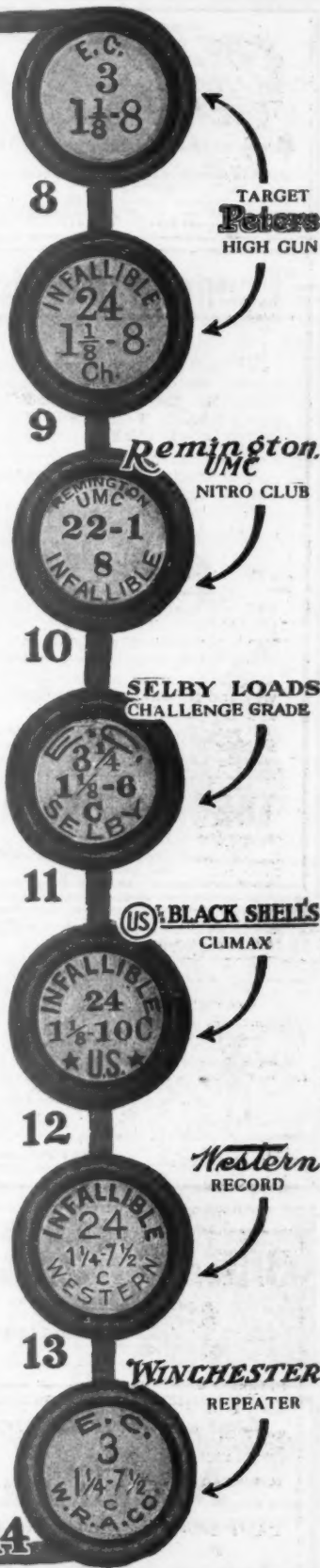
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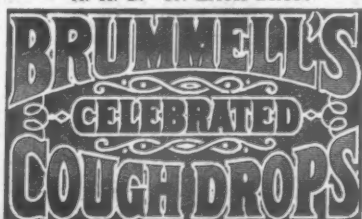


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